

## Israel won't idly watch PLO advance

By ANAN SARADI  
West Bank Affairs Editor

Israel has served notice to the PLO that it will no longer be indifferent to the deployment of the Liberation Organization's forces along Lebanon's southern border with Israel. The Jerusalem Post learned last night that the notice was first conveyed to the PLO by the Israeli ambassador in Beirut, and then to the PLO's southern command in Damascus, as well as to Syria, which makes up the backbone of a strong "peace-keeping" force in Lebanon.

Israel further cautioned that it would not tolerate either Beirut or Damascus current notice of intent to launch a 1989 Cairo formula which the PLO would continue to use in present positions near the Jerusalem area, as the formula was essentially an Israeli scheme designed to be the PLO's terrorist activity in Jewish settlements.

Israel also reasserted the concept of a "red line" demarcating the PLO's limit for non-terrorist activity. This geo-political limit is believed to run along the stretching between the Golan Heights and the Golan Heights, beyond which the PLO's Syrian Arab League force in Lebanon was advancing last night. Israel continues to maintain that security in southern Lebanon villages could be safeguarded by a purely Lebanese force.

This reaffirmation of Israel's position came in the wake of the PLO's continued presence in villages just taken over from Christian militias. In the notice it served through international channels, Israel warned against the PLO's continued extermination of southern Lebanese villages. Israel could no longer idly watch the slaughter of Christians who are just across the border. As a Jewish nation which had faced the horrors of genocide, Israel would not permit the murder of Christian citizens, it was said. Israel would also not remain indifferent to attempts to undermine the humanitarian aid it was extending to the southern Lebanese.

The Israeli clarifications constituted a strong warning against the PLO's continued presence in a number of positions lost in the past few days by Christian militias. The PLO was earlier this week reported to have dispatched reinforcements to the area with the aim of "breaking up the security belt" which Christian militias were alleged to have set in collaboration with Israel. The penetration of the PLO into the border zone was said to have

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

## ON: WILL NOT TOLERATE ATTACK ON CHRISTIAN AREAS

Prime Minister Yigal Allon said last night that Israel would not tolerate an attack on the Christian enclaves in Lebanon adjacent to Israel's northern border.

Addressed on television's "Moked" programme, he noted that the recent Christian forces had taken place outside the Christian enclaves. He also said that he "would not be surprised" if a cease-fire soon prevailed in the area. Some observers thought the foreign minister's remark indicated an understanding on a cease-fire had already been achieved, through American intermediaries.

A senior military correspondent Nahman Shai said there were 6,000 to 7,000 Lebanese south of the Litani River. In addition, he said there were 30,000 troops and 400 tanks some 30-40 km. from the border. Shai said that the northern border was being prepared to meet the possibility of a thrust.

## briefs Cabinet on Lebanon situation

By HIRSH GOODMAN  
Military Correspondent

Shimon Peres was briefed in detail by the Chief of Staff on the Lebanon situation. The briefing was held in the Prime Minister's office, and was attended by the Minister of Defense, Moshe Dayan, and the Chief of Staff, Yehoshua Sagie.

The briefing covered the current situation in Lebanon, the PLO's movements, and the Israeli military's response. It also discussed the possibility of a cease-fire and the role of international forces.

While there is no evidence of Syrian intervention on behalf of the PLO, Israel suspects that the Syrians — who are ostensibly in the country to keep the peace — did not do enough to stem the flow of weapons into the south. It is thought that the Syrians turned a blind eye to the infiltration of the south by an estimated 400-600 terrorists and an unknown number of heavy weapons — including 122mm. cannon and Katyusha rockets.

Despite the losses sustained by the Christians, observers here believe that the Christians in southern Lebanon are capable of stemming a terrorist take-over of the area, and that there is little danger of an imminent Christian collapse.

The foreign press has consistently been full of reports concerning Israeli aid to Christian forces in the south, and news scenes on television have clearly shown Hebrew lettering on arms and ammunition in use with the Christians.

Israeli leaders have stated publicly and privately that they would be opposed to a situation developing whereby the terrorists would establish themselves firmly along the country's vulnerable northern frontier.

## able stranglehold on ports

YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The two seamen's unions put a double stranglehold on the port of Haifa, when they followed the week-long strike with a strike of their own against the pay differential between the two unions.

The strike did not further operations in Haifa Port, as cargo-handling capacity has been reduced by half by the loss of berths of vital importance by the three ships struck by the strike. Another five ships are idle outside the port. The Ports Authority has been unable to get the ships to sail after unloading, as the strike continues. Three ships were waiting outside the port when the strike began.

The strike is a serious blow to the port's operations, and it is expected that it will continue for some time.

meet yesterday as one of the three seamen's unions was out of town. The officers were last night reportedly putting out feelers towards a possible settlement.

The director of the Union of Israel's Shipping Companies, Shlomo Erel, called on both unions to stop striking and "sit down together with us to hammer out a new and healthy pay structure in the fleet, which the companies will be able to afford."

His call was promptly rejected by both the officers union, which demanded that the companies pay the differential first, and by the seamen's union, who insisted on an understanding that the companies would not. This was the ratings' condition for "a round table" to solve all the problems in the fleet once and for all.

Erel said the companies would appeal neither to the government nor to the Histadrut to intervene in the dispute, but hoped that public opinion would pressure the companies to a settlement.

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## Union of Israel Synagogues

Hechal Shlomo — Jerusalem

Wednesday evening, April 13, 1977 (Nissan 25, 5737) and Thursday morning, April 14, 1977 (Nissan 26, 5737)

## MARTYRS AND HEROES REMEMBRANCE DAY

Memorial Prayers, Sermons, Liturgy and addresses in all Synagogues throughout the country.

Memorial lights to be kindled to the memory of the Jewish victims of the Holocaust.

A. Jaffe, President  
M. Avriel, Hon. Secretary

## Airlifting aid but no troops, Giscard claims

PARIS. — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said yesterday that French planes flying Moroccan military aid to Zaire are carrying materiel but no men.

Giscard's statement, in a television interview, flatly contradicted press reports and a statement by a Zaire cabinet minister that the French airlift is transporting Moroccan troops to Shaba province (the former Katanga), scene of the fighting.

The French president also said Zaire would not turn into a French Vietnam. "There are no Frenchmen fighting in Zaire, and there will be no Frenchmen fighting in Zaire."

Zaire Minister of National Orientation Mubutu Nsami Lebewani said in a French radio interview yesterday that French planes "flew the first contingent of Moroccan troops" into Zaire. Morocco already has 1,600 troops in Shaba, and a further 1,600 are scheduled to arrive.

Giscard also denied reports that French military advisers are training Zaire troops. "These are claims which come precisely from those who are carrying out the infiltration," Giscard said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. yesterday announced it had agreed to provide Zaire with military aid worth \$13m., but the supplies would exclude weapons and ammunition.

A state department spokesman said President Mobutu Sese Seko had asked for combat supplies. But these would not be sent.

A C-130 Hercules transport plane was part of the equipment, the spokesman said.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union yesterday rejected as "absurd" charges that the Kremlin is behind the fighting in Zaire. An authoritative statement by Tass also warned that Moscow deems it "inadvisable for any external force to interfere in the internal struggle" of the African nation. (UPI, Reuters)



Gendarmes stand in the gutted remains of the Soviet Bookshop in Paris yesterday after a pre-dawn bomb blast. Phone callers who called themselves The Action Front for the Liberation of the Republic took blame for the blast as well as an attack on the Franco-Soviet Friendship Association building. After the attacks, the Elysee Palace set a meeting between President Giscard d'Estaing and the Soviet Ambassador set for yesterday was put off to tomorrow. (UPI telephoto)

## Likud blocks Sharon

By DAVID LENNON  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Arik Sharon's efforts to find a way back into the Likud failed at the last minute yesterday, and his Shomronim movement will now run for the Knesset as a separate list.

In an emotion-laden voice Sharon told his supporters yesterday afternoon that "second-rate party hacks" in the Likud had blocked his efforts and had "robbed Likud of the possibility of forming the next government."

At the same time he praised Likud leader Menachem Begin for his "superhuman efforts" to persuade other Likud factions to accommodate Sharon and his movement within the right-wing bloc.

"Begin was the only one who understood the importance of establishing a national front which is essential in the light of the danger facing our nation," Sharon declared.

The dramatic last-minute negotiations to bring Sharon back into the bloc held up submission of the Likud list to the Central Elections Committee until late in the day.

The political poker game which was played out between Sharon, together with his followers, and the Likud leadership ended with Sharon agreeing at lunch time to the Likud's terms.

Sharon was offered the number six spot on the Likud list, and three of his followers were to settle for slots 47, 49 and 51 on the list.

After three meetings on Monday, and a late night shouting match at Shomronim headquarters which nearly ran into the early hours of Tuesday morning, the two sides spent yesterday morning waiting to see whose nerve would break first.

Both sides said they had made their final offer, and were waiting for a counter offer from the other. Sharon had wanted his men to be placed before slot 40, and accept that position for himself.

When it became clear to Sharon by yesterday afternoon that the Likud was not going to improve on the offer of Monday night, despite a plea by Mr. Begin, he agreed to accept the Likud conditions.

But then he was told that it was too late.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

## 24 Knesset lists are submitted

By AARON SITNER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

First to arrive at the Knesset building yesterday morning to submit his list was Samuel Platto Sharon, accompanied by his wife, an interpreter and two attorneys.

Platto, wanted in France for fraud, does not speak Hebrew. He asked Judge Manny if he could speak French, and the judge conversed with him in that language.

Platto handed over his bank cheque of IL40,000, took his receipt and left.

First to appear in the afternoon session was the Shomronim movement, which requested the letter shin. Dr. Ya'acov Arnon and MK Meir Pa'il handed in a list of 120 candidates.

Following them came a delegation of the Arab Reform Movement, which gave Judge Manny and his deputies a roster of 22 candidates. The ARM requested the letters 'tsadei-het', a request promptly challenged by the Civil Rights Movement. CRM fears that the 'tsadei-het' combination is too similar to its acronym, Ratz, which is made up of resh and tsadei.

Right behind the Arab reformers came the Yemenite list, represented by a two-man delegation. The list carries the names of 43 candidates for the Knesset.

A minor hitch occurred after the Yemenites left. A would-be faction calling itself "The Ethnic List but Definitely Not Including Any Ashkenazim" walked in and began to explain to the committee that some of its sponsors wished to break away right there and join the Freedom list submitted on Monday. A minor squabble ensued, and the

delegation finally got up and walked out without submitting an official list of candidates.

Shulamit Aloni then strode into the committee room, accompanied by four other leaders of her Civil Rights Movement. They submitted a list of 61 candidates, headed by Mrs. Aloni and Boaz Moav.

Later in the evening, Aloni delayed the submission of lists with a protest to Judge Manny over what she called "unfair coverage by television" of the lists submission procedure. A television crewman had told her that the 9 p.m. "Mabat" news programme would give live coverage to the parties who happened to be coming into the room during the time of the broadcast. Since Mrs. Aloni's faction had finished its submission at about 8 p.m., she thought it would be unfair that only the latecomers — presumably the Alignment and the Likud — would get coverage. She feared the CRM and other early-filing factions might not appear at all on television.

Next came the Independent Liberals, who handed in a list of 120 hopefuls. Heading the list is Minister without Portfolio Gideon Hausner, followed by Avraham Hasson and MK Nissim Ellad.

When they left, an Arab delegation calling itself "Coexistence with Justice" entered and submitted a list of nine candidates. The delegation, headed by Haseb Shalabi Matzabar of Baka al-Gharbiya and Abdel Rahman Jabara of Taiba, told reporters they represent former Alignment members in Arab villages in the Triangle who feel they are not sufficiently represented by the Alignment faction in the Eighth District.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

## Hillel rejects 'wholesale charges' of brutality at Arab villages

By SHALOM COHEN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Arab or Jewish.

In his cabinet account, Hillel said that reports of "organization and incitement" had been received from the two villages. Other villages were quiet, he said.

On the morning of March 30, at Baka al-Gharbiya and Jatt, roads were blocked, including the main road near Baka; electricity and telephone poles were downed; trees were burned and Jewish vehicles were stoned.

At this point, police forces not stationed at the villages, which had been told not to intervene so long as public order was maintained, moved in to clear the roads. They were met with a hail of stones from rooftops. The forces had been instructed to avoid clashes with rioters. But the situation necessitated use of teargas to disperse the stone-throwers, Hillel reports.

Police Minister Shlomo Hillel yesterday rejected "wholesale charges" of police brutality at two Little Triangle Arab villages on the Lebanese border, a fortnight ago. Hillel made his denial to the Cabinet, after two ministers proposed setting up a commission of inquiry to probe events at Baka al-Gharbiya and Jatt.

The question was raised at yesterday's cabinet meeting by Mapam Minister Victor Shemtov and the ILP's Moshe Kol, who both called for an inquiry commission. Their proposals will be voted on at the next cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Rabin ruled.

By then, Hillel will have met, at his invitation, with a delegation from the two villages.

Hillel's report to the cabinet, as summarized in the official cabinet communiqué, did not reject all the allegations. Asked about this, the police minister told The Jerusalem Post he rejected wholesale charges. Whether there had been individual cases of excessive force by the police could emerge at the meetings with the delegation, he said.

Asked how this tallied with the cabinet communiqué, which quoted the police minister as saying that "detailed reports" had been received from the police and Border Police, Hillel said he wanted to hear from the village delegation whether there had been individual irregularities. The police reports apparently did not answer specific charges.

But he told The Post that "wholesale allegations" were inexcusable — from whatever quarter.

At Jatt, the police agreed to let the local council head take over, and the police withdrew. He tried for hours, but at midnight he gave up.

The police action to free the roads and halt the stone-throwing inevitably involved clashes with citizens, Hillel's report said.

In the two villages, 14 citizens were injured, but no one needed hospitalization. Five policemen suffered light injuries. Not a shot was fired, and there were no serious injuries.

Asked by Justice Minister Haim Zadok whether the police had taken testimony from the villagers themselves, Hillel said that detailed reports had been received from the forces employed, and also from the Police Ministry controller.

Hillel said he had already invited a deputation of villagers to express their "reservations," and that a meeting with the interior minister had also been sought.

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## Rabin declines to transfer authority

### Won't use 'escape clause'

By DAVID LANDAU, Jerusalem Post reporter

Prime Minister Rabin has decided to stay in office until after the elections and not use a legal loophole through which he might have stepped down, had he wished. The premier's decision, first reported in The Jerusalem Post yesterday morning, became clearly apparent at yesterday's cabinet meeting, where Rabin informed the ministers that he was staying on.

Rabin presented to the ministers a legal opinion drafted the night before, at the premier's behest, by Attorney-General Aharon Barak on the constitutional problems of resigning from a caretaker government.

use the loophole — because he does not, as a matter of simple fact, feel "unable to fulfill his duties." He was not prepared to assert that he felt "unable" while knowing full well that he felt perfectly able, despite his wife's trial and his own consequent embarrassment.

Apart from the Section 19 loophole, there is no way in which Rabin, as the premier of a caretaker cabinet, can divest himself of his title or his responsibilities.

He cannot resign, Barak noted, because resignation from a caretaker cabinet is ineffective. Even if he were to resign from the Knesset, he would still remain premier — despite the law obliging the premier to be a Knesset member.

He could transfer some of his powers and duties to another minister — but he would still remain constitutionally prime minister, Barak wrote. Similarly he could take a holiday in Israel — but would still remain prime minister and be responsible for all the decisions taken in his stead.

Independent Liberal Minister (and former attorney-general) Gideon Hausner proposed that the law be amended at once to permit a man in Rabin's situation to step down unimpeded. But Justice Minister Haim Zadok said he was against "hasty legislation." He would set up a committee of experts, he said, which would recommend to the next Knesset how best to amend the law, while still preserving the principle of continuity.

Moshe Kol of the ILP asked Zadok how the government proposed to respond to the Likud's Knesset initiative to have the law amended. (The Knesset is to meet on this next Tuesday.) But the justice minister said the cabinet would decide on this "when the time comes."

No minister challenged Rabin's interpretation of the attorney-general's opinion.

"It was not for us to say anything," one of them explained later. "It is for Rabin to say, if he so wishes, that he feels unable to carry on — and then we would discuss it. But as long as he says nothing, we have no call to say anything."

Leading Jerusalem lawyer Moshe Ben-Ze'ev, himself a former attorney-general, agreed that if Rabin had told the cabinet he was unable to carry on, the ministers, relying on Barak's legal opinion, would have been entitled to consider relieving him of his post.

Interviewed last night, Ben-Ze'ev said that Barak's opinion would, in this situation, have given the ministers the discretion to decide if Rabin's motives about why he was unable to carry on were "reasonable."

Ben-Ze'ev noted, however, that he personally tended to differ from Barak's "wide" interpretation of the word "unable" to include subjective elements. He himself would have preferred the "narrow, objective" interpretation, Ben-Ze'ev said.

(Leader P.8)

Other political observers felt that Rabin might even be looking ahead already to a possible comeback. Buoyed by the expressions of sympathy and support that followed his resignation address, and encouraged by a hard core of anti-Peres forces, Rabin — so this theory had it — was eyeing a cabinet post after election, with the prospect of an eventual return to the premiership then or later not entirely ruled out. His retention of office now, according to these observers, was intended to bolster his position during the horse-trading after the elections.

Peres supporters, while rueful that Rabin had stolen a march on them, pool-poled the notion that he might stage a comeback after the elections. Their hold on the party central committee was far too firm to facilitate that, they believed.

The legal loophole enabling the premier to step down is provided by Section 19 of the Basic Law: The Government — "If the prime minister is absent from the country, or if he is temporarily unable to fulfill his duties, the cabinet shall appoint one of the ministers, who is a member of the Knesset, to take over from the prime minister until he returns to the country or resumes fulfilling his duties."

Attorney-General Barak, in the opinion submitted yesterday, observed that the key phrase "unable to fulfill his duties" could be interpreted subjectively or objectively. The wording was ambiguous, and there were no judgments on the point.

"I tend to feel," Barak wrote, "that we should not give a narrow interpretation to Section 19. We should not negate the subjective element when, according to the circumstances of the case, a prime minister reaches the conclusion — a conclusion meeting the test of reasonableness — that his ability to function properly as prime minister is temporarily impaired."

Cabinet members and legal chieftains took this to mean that Rabin could — had he wished — have announced that he felt "unable" to carry on, and thereby divest himself both of the powers and of the responsibilities of his office.

Prof. Barak himself refused to elaborate later on what he had written. There is reason to assume, however, that he did intend to point, in his legal opinion, to the loophole which exists under Section 19.

The Prime Minister, it is understood, decided that he could not

## District Court to be venue of Lea Rabin's case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A charge sheet against Lea Rabin will be filed soon in the District Court, The Post learned yesterday.

Victoria Ostrovsky-Cohen, Tel Aviv district attorney, yesterday received Mrs. Rabin's file, which contains documents about the Rabin dollar account in Washington, D.C., as well as Mrs. Rabin's personal testimony.

The district attorney has the right to decide whether currency-violation charges are heard at the magistrate's or district court level. Cases involving illegal accounts containing \$20,000 (the sum in the Rabin account) generally are heard in district court, which has the authority to impose heavier fines.

Magistrate's courts can sentence offenders to three years' imprisonment, and a IL5,000 fine. A district court is authorized to impose three-year sentences, and much heavier fines.

The Rabin's attorney, Shimon Alexandroni, met yesterday with Mrs. Ostrovsky-Cohen to discuss procedures. Once the charges against his client are filed, he will be able to examine the file.

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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy with local rain.

Jerusalem	Yesterday's Rainfall	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	97	11-17	19
Golan	60	14-22	20
Nahariya	64	11-16	18
Safed	55	10-15	15
Haifa Port	55	10-15	15
Tiberias	55	10-15	15
Nazareth	55	10-15	15
Afula	55	10-15	15
Shomron	55	10-15	15
Tel Aviv	55	10-15	15
B-G Airport	55	10-15	15
Jericho	55	10-15	15
Caesarea	55	10-15	15
Beersheba	55	10-15	15
Elitz	55	10-15	15
Tiran Straits	55	10-15	15

## SOCIAL &amp; PERSONAL

The mayor of Rio de Janeiro, Marcos Tito Tamayo da Silva, yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute of Science and met with its president, Prof. Michael Sela.

The first of three Weizmann memorial lectures in the sciences was given yesterday in the Weizmann Institute's Wix Auditorium by Prof. Paul Berg of the Stanford University Medical Centre. Prof. Berg's lectures are devoted to "Dissection and Reconstruction of a Viral Chromosome."

A symposium on the achievements and dilemmas of social policy and the Prime Minister's Committee on Disadvantaged Youth will be held today by the Haifa University Social Work School and the Richard Crossman Chair on Social Policy and Planning. It will open at Hall 323 at 9.30 a.m.

Dr. Meir Shalev of the Interior Ministry will speak (in Hebrew) on "Democracy and Elections in Israel," at the Haifa Rotary Club, No. 1 Hotel, 1 p.m. today.

Prof. Moshe Prywes, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, will address the weekly meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club at the YMCA at one o'clock today.

## ARRIVALS

Gerald S. Colburn, national chairman, at the head of the 40-member UJA Cash Mission.

Abie Kramer, deputy chairman of the British Zionist Federation, accompanied by Mrs. Kramer.

## Ramallah man freed in slaying

**RAMALLAH (Him).** — A military court here yesterday acquitted former Ramallah city councilman Abdul-Nur Khalil Janhu of murder in the killing of a man in a refugee camp near here a year ago. At the same time, Janhu was convicted of attacking a woman in the same refugee camp and sentenced to eight months in jail — time he has already served in custody.

Janhu was accused of killing Khalil Mousa Lifiati. The judge ruled that he had killed Lifiati in self-defence.

The incident took place the day after last spring's West Bank municipal elections, in which Janhu was a candidate for the mayoralty. Rumours in Ramallah, circulated by the PLO, accused Janhu of "collaborating" with Israeli authorities; and his list failed to win even one mandate.

Janhu went to the refugee camp on business. There he was attacked by a group of young men who were brandishing sharp instruments. Janhu took out his gun — for which he had a permit — and fired several warning shots. One of them struck Lifiati, who died as a result of his wounds.

With sorrow we announce the passing of

## Fannie MORGENSTERN

daughter of Rabbi Saul Aron Morgenstern, descendant of Tosafot Yom Tov

Burial took place yesterday on Har Hazeitim

Her brothers: Ben Morgenstern, Jerusalem

Morris Morgenstern, New York City

Shiva at Rehov Harav Frank 15A, Bayit Vegan, Jerusalem

My beloved husband, our beloved father and grandfather

## Dr. HARRY ABT

(Frankfurt a.M., Berlin, Breslau)

passed away on April 11 after a long illness in Johannesburg, South Africa.

The funeral procession will leave for Har Hazeitim at 10.00 a.m., on Friday, April 15, 1977 from Sanhedria Funeral Parlor.

Friedel Abt  
Eli and Miriam Abt and children  
Ruth and Elkanah Urie and children  
Raphy and Carol Abt and children  
Erich and Sessy Abt, Ramat Gan  
Alfred and Trude Abt, Capetown

We deeply mourn the passing of

## SOPHIE WELLING

of the Hague

and extend our heartfelt sympathy to our friend  
Mr. Willem Wellings  
and his family.

THE VAN LEER  
JERUSALEM FOUNDATION

## Soviet clergy pleased with local sites

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

After exchanging pleasantries and gifts with Religious Affairs Minister Haim Zadok, Metropolitan Sergii of Odessa said yesterday that he was "very satisfied" with the condition of Christian holy places he has seen on his first visit to Israel.

The 61-year-old cleric, wearing black robes and a diamond-studded crucifix on his white mitre, is leading a delegation of six Russian Orthodox clergymen from the Soviet Union on an Easter pilgrimage.

Asked by reporters for his impressions of the holy sites, the metropolitan said: "The places where we have prayed have been in order." But, he noted, this is "our first time here and we can't compare them with other holy sites elsewhere or with how they looked at other times."

Though pressed on the issue of Soviet Jewry, the cleric stated, "we don't know anything about reports of oppression. The condition of Jews in the Soviet Union," maintaining the grey-bearded cleric, "is like that of other communities in Russia. I understand," he added laconically, "that not all Jews who leave the Soviet Union for Israel actually come here."

Zadok, who presented the metropolitan with a set of three ancient oil lamps and received from his guests a Bible in Russian and Hebrew, stated that Israel is a country of religious freedom "where all people can observe their rituals and believe what they want... We hope the Jews everywhere, including your country, can do the same."

The cleric said he is "on good terms" with officials of the synagogue in Odessa, and that they even have a Tora scroll in their care.

Earlier, the six clerics met with Religious Affairs Minister director-general Yisrael Lippel, and presented two requests: that he should look into the delay of their baggage that hadn't arrived from Rome since their departure several days ago; and that the Israeli authorities allow one Russian Orthodox priest and four nuns to maintain residence in Jerusalem to replace others who have died over the years.

After checking, Lippel told the relieved clerics that their baggage had finally arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport.



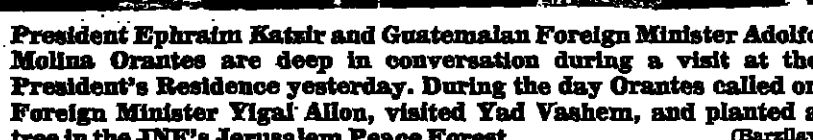
Religious Affairs Minister Haim Zadok, who was born in a town near Lvov, reads in Russian the inscription in a Bible presented to him by Metropolitan Sergii of Odessa (left) who is leading a delegation of Russian Orthodox clergies on an Easter pilgrimage here. On the right is Archbishop-Seraphim, head of the Russian Orthodox delegation in Jerusalem.

try of religious freedom "where all people can observe their rituals and believe what they want... We hope the Jews everywhere, including your country, can do the same."

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President Ephraim Katsir and Guatemalan Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes are deep in conversation during a visit at the President's Residence yesterday. During the day Orantes called on Foreign Minister Yigal Alon, visited Yehoshua Givon, and planted a tree in the JNF's Jerusalem Peace Forest.

## 24 KNESSET LISTS

(Continued from page one)

Knesset. They handed in about six booklets filled with signatures of sponsors.

Next to come in was a three-man group with the Poale Aguda list of 30 candidates. At the head of the list is MK Kalman Kahana. MK Avraham Werdiger is second, followed by Haim Kahn. The faction requested Dated as its election letter.

Dr. Meir Shalev, national elections supervisor, told *The Jerusalem Post* that approximately 2.2 million Israelis are eligible to vote. If there is an 80 per cent voter turnout, between 18,000 and 20,000 would be needed to get a candidate into the House.

The Likud list of 120 candidates was presented by Dr. Yohanan Bader. MK Ariel Sharon, who during the day had been expected to join Likud ranks, did not appear on the list. As expected, Menachem Begin is No. 1 Likud man, followed by Simha Ehrlich, Yigal Horowitz and Ezer Weizman. The sixth place — which was to have gone to Sharon — went to MK Yitzhak Shamir.

Next came Yitzhak Ashkenazi of Ramat Gan, to submit his "Kingdom of Judah Israel" list.

When elections committee secretary Menachem Terle asked him for the IL40,000 deposit, Ashkenazi replied: "This pledge of honour I am handing you in my own handwriting is better security than a IL40,000 cheque. After all, I am a grandson of King David."

As the crowded room rocked with laughter, Judge Manny bent over the table and told Ashkenazi: "With God's help, when the Messiah comes, we will gladly accept your candidacy without a bank cheque as deposit."

The 120-member list of the Egyptian rioters

**CAIRO (Reuters).** — Egypt yesterday indicted 29 people on charges of sabotage and damaging public property during last January's riots over food price increases and said more indictments would follow.

## Police to be given Histadrut report on Haifa Labour Council mismanagement

By YA'ACOV ARDON  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Police will be asked to investigate charges of financial mismanagement at the Haifa Labour Council included in the Histadrut controller's report on the council, two Likud councilmen said here yesterday.

The Likud men, Meir Cohen MK and Haim Parnes, made the announcement at a press conference here yesterday. They said that the charges also included wasteful expenditure. They said that the council now is IL40m. in debt, and its only asset is IL250,000 — or 50 per cent.

Property of the council has been bought and sold, franchises and work contracts have been awarded, all without public tenders, Parnes and Cohen said. According to their calculations, the strike fund "should contain about IL12m. but it contains only IL4m. because millions have been used to finance deficit spending."



## See how they run

By Asher Wallfish

THE LIKUD APPEARED to be stepping up its broadsides against the Alignment in speeches by its spokesmen yesterday.

Zalman Shoval (Likud-La'am) said: "I am more worried by this country's economic situation than by its security situation." Shoval also proposed that after the elections the government take steps to provide some sort of amnesty for holders of "black" capital. But it should also take severe measures against tax-dodgers, Shoval said.

Mordechai Zipori, a new face on the Likud list representing Herut, rebuked Premier Yitzhak Rabin for his lucrative lecture tours in the U.S. while serving as ambassador there, in addition to the bank account affair. "Rabin got a good salary in Washington," Zipori said, "yet he still gave lectures for a fee."

Yigal Horowitz (Likud-La'am) said: "Israel is the only democracy in the world where the regime has not changed for two generations."

Yitzhak Shamir (Likud-Herut) said: "Ten years ago we never heard anybody talk about a Palestinian state for the Arabs. If we hear about it now — there are two reasons: it's propaganda and the most dangerous thing to occur in this country, of great interest both here and abroad."

If the dramatic events had occurred during the 30 days preceding election day — a period during which no candidate for the Knesset may appear on TV — Peres' speech would have been blacked out, the spokesman conceded.

Why are elections always held on Tuesday, and only on Tuesday? Shoval explained it to be *How They Run*. It's to avoid desecration of the Sabbath, he said. The logistics of getting the ballot boxes, voting slips, protocol forms, lists of

which alleged financial misdealings by Yadin.

The central elections committee will today discuss complaints by Likud and NRP representatives against the Broadcasting Authority about Sunday evening's TV and radio coverage of the Labour Party's selection of Shimon Peres to head their list. Following up the request by Ze'evulun Hammer of the NRP, who asked committee chairman Justice Elhanan Manny to deduct Peres' time from that allocated to his party in the month before elections (reported in this column yesterday).

Yehonatan Bader (Likud) and Rabbi Yehuda Elilinson (NRP) said they would take authority director-general Yitzhak Livni and the Alignment to court.

Asked for comment, authority spokesman Moshe Amirav said the decision to broadcast Peres' appearance was made by the news departments of TV and radio "according to the professional and public considerations." Rabin's announcement that he would step down from heading his party's list and the events that followed, Amirav said, "were among the most dramatic things to occur in this country, of great interest both here and abroad."

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## LIKUD

(Continued from page one)

late, Sharon again phoned Begin, still in Ichilov Hospital recuperating from his heart attack of three weeks ago, and Begin called on Likud faction leaders to reconsider. At this point Simha Ehrlich, the leader of the Liberal Party faction in the Likud and number two on the bloc's list, told Begin that he was totally opposed to Sharon rejoining the Likud. "If Sharon is accepted back then I will have to consider quitting the Likud," Ehrlich told Begin.

This left the veteran Likud leader with no choice but to notify Sharon that he could do no more and that he had to accept the dictate of the other faction leaders.

Ehrlich explained to *The Post* last night that he could not accept such a last-minute addition to the list. "We gave Sharon every chance to put forward his people earlier. But how can we accept new people, whom I don't even know, on to the list at such a late hour?"

Another last minute flurry of excitement centred around the second coming of Moshe Dayan to the Likud camp. The former defence minister contacted the Likud on Monday, to see if he could find common ground with them on the question of the West Bank.

Dayan wanted the Likud to assure him that they would not annex the West Bank until after negotiations with the Arab states. The Likud platform doesn't specify when they would move to "extend Israeli sovereignty to the West Bank."

Dayan fired with the Likud a few weeks ago, after his proposals on the West Bank were turned down by the Labour Party convention. His second approach to the Likud reportedly reflects the fact that he is unhappy about developments in Labour and Shimon Peres' leadership alliance with Yigal Alon and Abba Eban, both of whom believe in a more flexible approach on the return of territories.

Dayan is also said to be unhappy about the possibility that Alon may become the next defence minister.

Labour party leaders yesterday sharply criticised Dayan, but would not be quoted.

## PLO advance in South Lebanon

(Continued from page one)

been coordinated with the Syrians who had initially asked that Christians be spared from Lebanon's 20-month civil war last November.

Meanwhile, battle fronts in the sensitive border area fell quiet yesterday. It was not clear whether this was the result of the Israeli warnings. Reports from Beirut claimed that there was a sort of an undeclared cease-fire pressed on the PLO by Syria.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis was due this week to confer with a four-nation Arab committee to discuss the southern Lebanese complex. The committee, which is overseeing the Lebanese truce, is composed of delegates representing Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

## DMC adopts compromise stand on religious issues

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN  
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

Future Knesset members of the Democratic Movement for Change will have the right to speak, vote, and initiate private member's bills on religious matters as their conscience dictates, the DMC's national council decided yesterday.

The council adopted without change a three-point compromise on relations between state and religion that had been submitted by a subcommittee. Two amendments, submitted by Mordechai Wirshubski and Dr. Yehoshua Gerstenfeld, designed to promote a more specific DMC position on religious issues, were defeated by large majorities.

The Wirshubski amendment was an alternative to the subcommittee's recommendation. It provided that the DMC would initiate legislation to prevent discrimination against a person on religious grounds. (Among other things, this could include legislation along the lines of the "Hausner bill," which would authorize civil marriage for persons not eligible for marriage under Halacha.)

It also declared that the DMC would work to ensure complete equality before the law for "all communities and streams in Judaism and other religions. Most of the support for the Wirshubski amendment seemed to come from the Shmini wing of the party.

The Gerstenfeld amendment was a supplement to the subcommittee's

draft. It stated that once constitutional elections were introduced voters were in a position to vote individual candidates, even Knesset member should be permitted to vote according to his conscience on religious questions. This was not yet the case, however, and since the DMC had not crystallized its principles on issue, its representatives in Ninth Knesset would support retention of the status quo.

On Monday, the council adopted platform on foreign affairs security, which is essentially same as that announced at a conference last month.

It also adopted most of the plank calling for compulsory arbitration of disputes in vital services.

Yesterday, the council was finalized its stand in a number of other areas: a constitution, government and administration, and total reform.

The failure to do so was due to excessive liberality by drafts prepared by committee members. There had been no requirement such amendments must be submitted in advance to the subcommittee chairman.

It was another example of DMC's "super-democracy," council member observed. "We're learning."

## Rumbles in Labour Party about its Knesset list

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party's Haifa region and Holon branch yesterday suspended their participation in the Knesset election campaign in protest against the party's failure to give them what they consider proper places on its Knesset list.

At the same time many other party leaders criticized the list. Tel Aviv region's chairman Elhanan Speiser, complained of a "hard blow to democracy," and in a thinly veiled criticism of Defence Minister Shimon Peres, Herzliya's Mayor Yosef Nevo announced he would not stand for the post of Labour Party secretary-general "in view of the new situation in the party."

The Haifa region's leaders suspended all campaign activities yesterday, cancelling four rallies and 10 party meetings. Former and foreign minister Abba Eban and Police Minister Shlomo Hillel were to have participated in some of them. Haifa received only one "safe" place on the list, for MK Moshe Shahal. Instead of three places as in 1973, Shahal said yesterday he will not take part in a debate scheduled with DMC leader Meir Amit today. "Whoever is responsible for this attitude towards us should worry about how to continue the election campaign," he told *The Post*.

A Labour leader who had been a staunch Rabin supporter told *The Post* that "Peres had missed an opportunity to develop from a politician into a leader. Three hours after the Central Committee overwhelmingly nominated him for the premiership, Peres proposed to the appointments committee a list where all the leaders of Rabin's campaign were placed far down."

The source protested against placing Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi and Moshe Dayan among the first 10, meaning they are the

"national leadership." (Rabin Minister Abba Eban, Yigal Alon, Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz, Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoshua Meshel, who is Rabin, are in 11th, 12th and 13th places respectively.)

Arab and Druse Labour porters also complained to the party yesterday about the failure to include a single Arab or Druse candidate on Labour's Knesset list.

**Woman, 130, dies at 116 years in S. Africa**

DURBAN (AP). — A 130-year-old woman who claimed she was 150 years old died on Monday at Overport here, her family reported.

Mrs. Harema arrived in Durban from India 116 years ago aboard the vessel Truro, according to her family. Her exact birth date was not known.

The Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation

Sunday, April 17, at 8.00

In a series of lectures and discussions (in Hebrew)

Critical Choice Facing Israel

Meeting No. 7  
The Diaspora  
Mr. Uri Baran  
Dr. Uri Baran  
Dr. Uri Baran

Meeting No. 8  
Details will be announced at a later date

Redesigning Government to Face Critical Issues

Moderator:  
Professor Yehoshua Dr.  
45 Rehov Jabotinsky, Jerusalem  
The public is invited

## 2 MIRACLES POUR CET ENFANT

Isolé dans les solitudes de l'ALAS-RA, à 500 km du premier hôpital, cet homme va-t-il voir mourir son enfant? Sélection vous raconte son calvaire hallucinant dans l'article "Un petit enfant dans la nuit glacée". Achetez votre Sélection de janvier.

Frontman's Agency Ltd.



## Remembrance Day begins at sundown

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

For six million Jews who were put to death during the Holocaust will be observed on Monday, April 18, Remembrance Day, which begins at sundown today.

Symbolic beacons will be kindled in Jerusalem's central ceremony at 5.45 p.m., attended by President Ephraim Katsir, Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, and other invited guests. Traditional ceremonies at Kibbutz Beit Hagatot will begin simultaneously. Other memorial services have been scheduled around the country later in the evening.

Memorial sirens will sound for minutes at 8 a.m. tomorrow, and all activity will come to a halt and drivers will stand outside their vehicles. At the same time, national flag in all army camps will be lowered to half mast. Places of entertainment will be closed this evening and tomorrow, in accordance with the solemnity of the occasion.

## K Jews campaign to remember Holocaust

Jerusalem (JTA). — Leaders of a Jewish campaign to spread awareness of the Holocaust among the Jewish people.

The campaign, sponsored by the Jewish Community Council, is headed by Prof. Chimen Neufeld, head of the Hebrew and Jewish Studies Department at Tel Aviv College, London, will be in the universities. The other, headed by Henry Lewis, an expert on the Holocaust, will be within the Jewish community.

Abramsky said his committee hopes to arrange for a leading scholar in Holocaust studies to be appointed in Britain next October for a semester. It also plans a series of seminars, lectures and film-shows in universities during the next academic year.

At present, the main public memorial for victims of the Holocaust is the annual public remembrance of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising held every April. Abramsky supports it but believes its effect is "marginal."

Both among Jews and non-Jews in Britain, he says, there is insufficient awareness of what Nazi Germany did to the Jewish people in Europe. Few even realize that the Nazis had their own well-advanced plans for dealing with the Jewish population in Britain once they invaded it.

Similar Holocaust committees have been set up recently in the U.S., Canada and Australia. The original impetus to set them up came from Yad Vashem.

MORE THAN 400 delegates from 24 countries are attending the first international biochemistry conference ever held in Israel, which opened on Tuesday in Jerusalem.

## Nazi-hunter Klarsfeld here on visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — Nazi-hunter Beate Klarsfeld, here for a week's visit in conjunction with Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day, yesterday attended dedication ceremonies at a Bat Yam library named after her. During the next few days, she will appear at mass meetings in Tel Aviv's Mamm Auditorium and at Kibbutz Lohamei Hagatot.

At a press conference yesterday, Mrs. Klarsfeld recounted some of the accomplishments of her group during the past year. These included the case of Ernst Elbera, head of the German police in Belgium in 1942 and 1943, on whose orders 25,000 Jews were sent to Auschwitz. Elbera now lives in Schleswig, and for years was magistrate in the local court. Criminal proceedings against him have opened, and "we shall try to prove that he knew perfectly well what fate awaited the people he had rounded up," Klarsfeld said.

Another Nazi criminal who, at the age of 21, supervised the separation of children from their parents in Paris on their way to Drancy and Auschwitz, was discovered living in southern Germany, where he is a successful lawyer. "He did not even bother to change his name. And the local press refused to print the story until the man was indicted in court."

Mrs. Klarsfeld expressed disappointment with Munich Jews, who, "I had refused to demonstrate," at an ex-novo reunion earlier this year. Finally, she had to bring some of her associates from Paris to stage the demonstration.

## Basketball star Griffin receives literature prize

By HELGA DUDMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Bob Griffin, No. 11 of the Tel Aviv Maccabi team, last night was awarded a £10,000 prize for his work on "Coriolanus" at Tel Aviv University, where he is a second-year student in English Literature.

The award is in memory of Nadav Vardi, an outstanding student of the faculty, who fell in the Yom Kippur War as a tank commander. Yoav Kleinman, a first-year student, was awarded a stipend from the Nadav Vardi Fund.

"Literature gives us moral choices," said Griffin in a summary of his work on Shakespeare's play. "The tragic hero Coriolanus taught me that without forbearance we lose our humanity."

In the opinion of the faculty awards committee, Griffin's work "sheds new light on the problem of Coriolanus."

## Four held in beach murder

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
RISHON LEZION. — Police have arrested four persons in connection with the murder of 23-year-old Yosef Shamai, whose bullet-riddled body was found on Monday afternoon on the beach west of here.

Police investigations team headed by Inspector Shimon Chen is expected to make further arrests. The police are also questioning persons who knew Shamai, a Jaffa resident, in an effort to trace the events that led to his death.

Shamai was well known to the police. In Tel Aviv, police are questioning local prostitutes for leads about another murder — that of Max. Elkayam, a suspected drug dealer and procurer. Elkayam, 37, also from Jaffa, was found murdered last Wednesday in a Bat Yam schoolyard. He had been shot at close range.

On Friday, another Jaffa resident, Charlie Ben-Shimon, was remanded in custody for 10 days on suspicion of complicity in the murder. It was learned that Ben-Shimon was interrogated with a lie-detector machine on Monday and yesterday.

## Burglar alarms urged to protect Tora scrolls

The Jerusalem Religious Council has proposed that every synagogue ark which contains Tora scrolls be equipped with a burglar alarm.

In the wake of a recent wave of burglaries of Tora scrolls from synagogues in other parts of the country, the council sent a letter to local synagogues urging that they also insure their scrolls, which sell for tens of thousands of Israeli pounds.

According to officials in the Ministry of Religious Affairs, more than 200 scrolls have been stolen in the past two years. There have been reports that many of them have been smuggled out of the country, for resale.

## Dane wins first place, Israeli 3rd in chess tourney

GENEVA (Reuters). — Denmark's Bent Larsen won an international round-robin chess tournament here Monday after winning an adjourned game and drawing with Israeli Roman Dzindzichashvili, who ended the contest in third place.

Larsen's total score of 8.5 points put him ahead of Sweden's Ulf Andersson, who held a half-point lead at the end of Sunday's 12th round. But Andersson could only manage a draw in his final game against Gudmundur Sigurjonsson of Iceland.

Larsen beat Werner Hug of Switzerland in an adjourned 11th-round game and drew with Israel's Roman Dzindzichashvili in the 13th and last round. Israel's Vladimir Liberzon ended the tournament in seventh place after drawing with Iceland's Fridrik Olafsson in the last round.

A DELEGATION of French doctors, dentists and pharmacists arrived yesterday for a 10-day mission, under the auspices of Keren Hayesod.



Visiting Canadian Defence Minister Bernard Danson offers his Israeli counterpart, Shimon Peres, a light when he dined on Peres in Tel Aviv on Monday. (Israel Sun)

## Canadians not considering supplying engine for Kfir

Post Military Correspondent  
Visiting Canadian Defence Minister Bernard Danson said in Jerusalem yesterday that he had not discussed, or even considered, Canadian involvement in helping Israel solve the "Kfir dilemma."

It was reported earlier that Israel had hoped that the Canadians would be able to supply their version of the U.S.-built J-79 engine which powers the fighter, thus allowing the Israeli manufacturers to circumvent an American embargo on the sale of 24 of the planes to Ecuador.

Speaking at a short press conference, Danson, who arrived in Israel on Monday from Damascus and who will be leaving for Egypt this morning, said that his visit was primarily to check the conditions of Canadian forces serving under the UN banner in the Middle East.

In reply to a question, Danson said that both in Syria and in Israel he had found a genuine desire for peace. He added that he had heard no opposition to the renewal of the UN peace-keeping mandate for the Golan Heights when it falls due next month.

There are 150 Canadian soldiers serving on the Golan and another 850 in the Ismailia sector of the Egyptian front.

Classes had become larger and their teaching hours fewer, the instructors said.

The Ministry of Education denied all these charges, saying that classes are smaller this year than in the past. The ministry spokesman also said notices to temporary teachers, telling them that they may not be re-employed next year, are a routine step taken each year and are not "one-sided dismissals."

## Teachers' teachers are unhappy

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — Faculty members at Israel's teacher-training institutes said yesterday that they will declare a work dispute on Sunday, if the Ministry of Education does not enter into negotiations with them by then.

Before the Pessah vacation, the instructors met to discuss work conditions. They claimed that some of their number had received one-sided notices of dismissal from the ministry, despite the union's request that no such notices be sent without

union-management agreement.

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## Bank Leumi talks break down; branches may be shut tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — Clerks in Bank Leumi's 300 branches all over the country are ready to go on strike tomorrow and Friday, after a new attempt to settle their month-long labour dispute broke down yesterday.

The banks will also be closed by strike "every Thursday and Friday" until a settlement of the dispute is achieved. Dan Aharonovsky, chairman of the clerk's national staff committee, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

The dispute broke out last month and saw all of the bank's 8,000 clerks strike for two long weekends before

Pessah. The clerks declared a "truce" until after the holiday and resumed negotiations this week.

Aharonovsky said the bank's management recanted at the last moment on a compromise solution, after the staff committee whittled its original demand for a 23 per cent wage hike down to eight per cent.

According to the clerks' spokesman, management offered a 5 per cent pay raise, with the remainder in special increments such as increased payment for the bank's participation in schooling, secondary school, and special professional allowance.

## Orthodox group joins WJC

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
The World Conference of (Orthodox) Synagogues and Kehillot has officially joined the World Jewish Congress, it was announced yesterday.

Maurice Jaffe, coordinator of the international synagogue body and president of the Union of Israel Synagogues, said upon return from meetings with WJC officials abroad that negotiations were successful.

He added that the World Conference of Synagogues is also conferring with the World Zionist Organization (WZO), which already

includes the international organizations of Conservative and Reform synagogues as members. He felt the WZO "has gone out of its way with enthusiasm to persuade the Reform and Conservative movements to affiliate, and that enthusiasm was lacking concerning the Orthodox."

"Nevertheless, the negotiations are still proceeding," he said.

About 1,500 foreign delegates and an equal number from Israel are expected at the fourth world conference of synagogues and kehillot, to be held here next February.

## State Comptroller asked to check Malraz donations

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — The State Comptroller has been asked to rule on the legitimacy and ethics of Malraz (the Association for Prevention of Noise and Air Pollution) receiving funds from companies accused of pollution, it was announced yesterday.

The request was made by a long-time Malraz member from Haifa, Amos Eshel, who charged his organization ceased to act against the Nesher cement company of Haifa and the Makhteshim chemical plant of Beersheba after receiving donations from those companies.

The question of whether the organization should accept donations from such companies has caused considerable concern among Malraz members. On March 24, the Malraz scientific adviser, Prof. Anthony Peranio, resigned in protest after the organization's executive committee voted to continue the current policies of the chairman, Prof. Shimon Gitter. Prof. Gitter maintains that taking money from these companies has not affected Malraz's independence.

Since the organization receives a substantial amount of its yearly IL270,000 budget from the government, it falls within the State Comptroller's jurisdiction, Eshel said.

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## Rabin opens new water line to Ophira

OPHIRA (Htm). — A 100-km. water line from E-Tur on the Gulf of Suez to this town, at Sharm e-Sheikh, was opened here yesterday in the presence of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

The new line, which draws sweet water from a well at E-Tur, can supply four times Ophira's current water needs. According to estimates, it will be able to give an adequate supply for the settlement's projected population in 1985. It can transport 1.25 million cubic metres of water a year, and cost IL34m. Work on the line started in March 1976.

Speaking at the dedication ceremony, Rabin told local residents that he "believes in our presence here for a long time, to fill Israel's security needs. And I believe that those who live here will continue to be residents of Israel for generations."

Recalling that when he visited Ophira two years ago, residents expressed doubts about the future of the place and Israel's interest in it, Rabin commented: "I said then that we would build 500 housing units; and they are built. I said that a water line would be built; and today we are dedicating it."

Rabin, accompanied by his wife, was applauded loudly by the assembly.

## Black market dealer jailed

TEL AVIV (Htm). — One of Tel Aviv's well-known black market dealers was sentenced yesterday to two years in jail for trading illegally in foreign currency.

But Judge Dov Levin of the Tel Aviv District Court postponed activating the sentence until July so that Yitzhak Zweigenbaum, 60 — known on Lillienblum Street as "Big Itzele" — could appeal to the President for clemency.

Judge Levin said that "Big Itzele" did not seem so big any more. Zweigenbaum was convicted for changing two U.S. pensioners' cheques totaling \$187 into Israeli pounds. He was sentenced to two years because of a previous suspended sentence. For the last offence, he got three months, to run concurrent with the two-year term.



### The Tel Aviv International Art Fair

Yerid Hamizrah Exhibition Gardens  
April 7 — 14, 1977

Visiting hours:  
Wednesday, 4-10 p.m.  
Thursday, 4-8 p.m.

Patron: Shlomo Lahat,  
Mayor of Tel Aviv-Yafo

## Small Claims Court now functioning

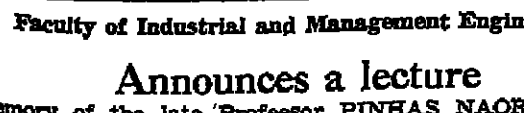
On April 1, 1977, a Small Claims Court was opened (for the time being in the Tel Aviv area only). Members of the public may submit claims for sums up to IL5,000. Cases will be heard quickly. Court procedure is simple. Informational material, and forms for submitting claims and presenting a defence are available at the Court Information office, 1 Rehov Weizmann, Tel Aviv, 8.30 a.m.-1.00 p.m.; 2.00-5.00 p.m.

Advice on consumerism subjects can be obtained:  
1. At the Israel Consumer Council, 42 Rehov Ha'Universita, Ramat Aviv.  
2. At the Central Consumers' Authority, 5 Rehov Ibn Shaprut, Tel Aviv.  
3. At the Israel Consumers Association, 35 King George, Tel Aviv.

4. From advisers who are at the service of the public at the Court.



### Israel Consumers Council



### TECHNION INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Faculty of Industrial and Management Engineering

Announces a lecture  
memory of the late Professor PINHAS NAOR, to be held Monday, April 18, 1977, at 7.30 p.m. in Room No. 112, Faculty of Industrial and Management Engineering, Technion City, Haifa.

Pinhas Naor Visiting Professor, RYSSARD SYSKI, University of Maryland, will deliver a lecture on:  
**Probabilistic Models**  
Students and friends of the late Professor Pinhas Naor are cordially invited.

## Nuclear plants will be world's safest in peace

By ABRAHAM HAHNOVICH  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The safeguards necessary to protect Israel's nuclear plants against enemy action may make them the safest plants in the world as far as peacetime accidents are concerned, according to the general manager of the Israel Electric Corporation.

Ariel Amiad told the National Planning Council yesterday that the security safeguards against war action and sabotage — the precise nature of which, he said, are secret — are an added safety factor against conventional mishaps such as radioactive leaks. In addition, he said, the plant will incorporate the most up-to-date conventional safety features in use in the world.

In a departure from regular practice, the council opened yesterday's meeting to representatives of the public and press. On hand were heads of local councils and volunteer organizations from the vicinity of Nitzanim, which is proposed as the site of the first nuclear plant by the Electric Corporation. The residents expressed concern about the proximity of the plant to their communities.

Amiad said five sites had been considered by the IEC — Palmachim, Nitzanim and Zikhin on the coast, and Halutza and Mashabei Sadeh inland. Palmachim had already been ruled out; and all the rest, except for Nitzanim, are still problematical, he said.

Haim Kubersky, chairman, said that the planning council, which must approve construction of a nuclear plant, will not approve any site until it is proven to be the best of several alternatives. Residents of the Nitzanim area complained that the IEC had not given serious consideration to any other site. Yesterday's hearing marked the beginning of the council's discussions on the subject.

said. The two inland sites, said Amiad, hinge on the construction of the proposed canal between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea whose waters would be needed by any power plant for cooling.

Amiad said that in about 10 years, when the country's first nuclear plant is operative, there will already be some 500 nuclear plants operating in the world. He said Israel will follow the latest proven technology in building a light-water reactor.

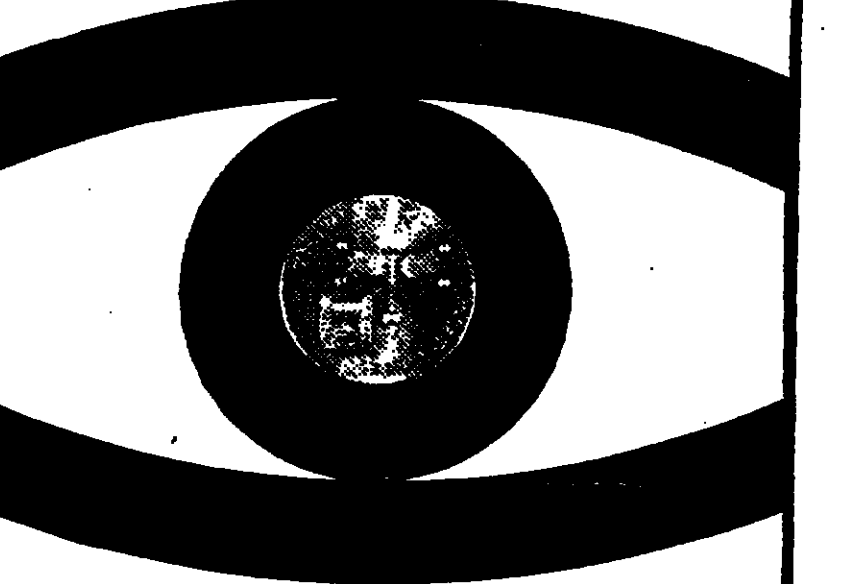
Zvi Dinstein, chairman of the National Energy Authority, said that Israel had no choice but to develop nuclear and coal-operated plants. Liquid fuel will disappear from the world scene in 30 years and shortages will already be felt in 16 years.

"There is no chance that a conventional power plant will be built any more," he said. "Even Iran with all its oil is building nuclear plants."

More exotic solutions, such as solar energy, will not be available at a commercial level until the turn of the century, he said.

Haim Kubersky, chairman, said that the planning council, which must approve construction of a nuclear plant, will not approve any site until it is proven to be the best of several alternatives. Residents of the Nitzanim area complained that the IEC had not given serious consideration to any other site. Yesterday's hearing marked the beginning of the council's discussions on the subject.

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## U.S. warns Soviets fishing-law violations could affect relations

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. has warned the Soviet Union that all bilateral relations between the two superpowers could be affected by continued Soviet violations of the U.S. fishing laws.

It was possible that the violations of America's new 200-mile fishing zone could be discussed at a meeting President Carter was to have later yesterday with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

The second stiff American warning within a week about violations of fishing regulations introduced on March 1 came after the U.S. Coast

Guard boarded two Russian fishing vessels in Atlantic waters.

Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, called Vladilen Vasev, minister at the Soviet Embassy, to the State Department on Monday to reiterate the U.S. Government's deep concern over continued violations of the 200-mile zone by Russian fishermen.

Christopher, in a statement released here, "urged that extraordinary measures be taken by the Soviets to ensure that the violations cease so that this situation will not contribute to a worsening of all bilateral

relations."

It was the first indication that more than fishing rights might be at stake. However, White House press secretary Jody Powell emphasized the limited nature of the dispute. "You're not dealing with an act of war here," he said. "You're dealing with enforcement of a fishing law."

At a press conference, Powell explained that Carter had authorized Sunday's seizure of a Russian trawler because "patience has its limits."

"We're not seeking confrontation with anybody," Powell maintained. "We have demonstrated our desire to be patient but also that patience has its limits."

Powell said it was the fourth case since March 28 of Russian trawlers infringing on the new 200-mile zone around U.S. coasts. (The State Department said last week that Russian ships had committed 27 violations since the 200-mile limit became effective on March 1.)

As Powell spoke, the Russian trawler Taras Shevchenko, the first Soviet vessel to be seized by the Coast Guard, was impounded in Boston Harbor; and a second Soviet ship, the refrigeration vessel Antanas Snekhus, was flying the American flag and steaming under escort to Boston for confiscation of part of its catch.

The trawler was said by the Coast Guard to have taken river herring beyond the amount authorized under the new fishing regulations and the refrigeration vessel was alleged to have seven species of prohibited fish in its holds.

No formal charges have been made against either vessel, but the 93 members of the Taras Shevchenko crew were confined to the ship in Boston Harbor.

The trouble over Soviet violations in the rich Atlantic waters off New England comes at a low point in relations between the two superpowers. Carter's outspoken comments about human rights in the Soviet Union and other countries created a bad atmosphere for his first efforts to reduce the two countries' nuclear arsenals. (Reuter, AP, UPI)

## Japan-Soviet fishing talks perilled by island disputes

TOKYO (AP). — The latest round of Japanese-Soviet fishing talks has strained relations, already weakened by a long-standing dispute over four Pacific islands and a recent squabble over a top-secret jet.

The 20-year-old question of who owns the four southern Kurile Islands off the northern coast of Japan has stood in the way of an interim agreement on the fishing rights question. The islands — with a population of about 16,000 — are claimed by Japan but have been held by Russia since the end of World War II. They have a total area of less than one-half square mile. Although the islands contain a few natural resources, their surrounding waters teem with fish.

The islands are also seen as a strategic outpost in the Pacific. China claims Soviet military installations on the islands have been strengthened as a "dagger thrust against Japan."

Moscow also fears that returning the islands to Japan would set a dangerous precedent in territorial disputes with other nations.

The Soviet Union claims that the World War II settlement giving it control over the islands is final, and the Russians have refused to

acknowledge any Japanese claims. Japan's improved relations with Russia and its willingness to invest in Russia's vast untapped oil and gas reserves could signal an end to the long-standing island dispute.

Both countries have allowed the issue to remain dormant over the past 10 years. In 1975, Japan agreed to take part in an expensive project to tap gas and oil fields on the continental shelf of Sakhalin Island, one of the disputed territories.

But negotiations for this and other high-priced projects came to an abrupt halt last year, when a defecting Russian pilot flew a top-secret Mig-25 jet to Japan. Japanese and American technicians dismantled the jet while Moscow fumed and protested.

The Kremlin cancelled all ongoing economic talks with Japan and threatened retaliation. As a result of that incident, Moscow's opening position at this year's fishing talks was extremely tough.

Despite Soviet intransigence, the fishing talks appear ripe for a settlement. The last issue to be resolved centres on how to draw a 200-mile limit around the disputed Pacific islands.

## Argentine families demand action on 425 detainees

BUENOS AIRES. — Twelve Argentine families on Monday filed a petition with the Supreme Court seeking information on the disappearance and apparent arrest of 425 persons, among them a prominent labour leader and a former university rector.

The 15-page petition charged that the detainees, "after having been arrested by armed groups that prima facie presented themselves as acting under an (official) authority, have disappeared."

The petition said writs of habeas corpus had been filed in all cases "with no result."

"Public organizations which require these reports by law have answered in all cases that those (disappeared) persons are not listed as detainees," the petition said.

The petition asked the Supreme Court to intervene to appoint a "minister of the court" to investigate the disappearances and provide information on the detainees.

The 12 petitioners included the

wife of union leader Oscar Smith, seized by a group of armed men outside his suburban Buenos Aires home in early February.

The incident came the day after Smith's cooperation with the government had successfully defused a growing labour dispute.

Also included among the petitioners were relatives of Mauricio Amilcar Lopez, former rector of the University of San Luis, who disappeared last year.

Argentina is under state of siege, a form of martial law which allows the government to ignore normal constitutional rights. It can arrest and hold anyone without warrant for an indefinite period.

No one knows exactly how many have been kidnapped, arrested for security reasons or simply have disappeared since the state of siege was imposed. There may be between 3,000 and 7,000 political prisoners, despite the release of more than 2,000 in the last four months. (UPI, AP)

## Philippine rebel said ready to join regional government

MANILA (Reuter). — President Ferdinand Marcos said yesterday that the Muslim rebel leader Nur Misuari had accepted a place in a provisional government of an autonomous region in the southwestern Philippines.

But how much say the rebels will have in the final settlement depends on a referendum on Sunday in the 13 provinces here.

Acceptance by Dr. Misuari, who is understood to be in Jeddah consulting Islamic Nations' Conference representatives, was not immediately confirmed by his movement, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

It is, however, in accordance with an undertaking from Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi who last month was mediator of an agreement with

Marcos to end four years of bitter Muslim secessionist revolt in the predominantly Christian Philippines.

Informed sources said it was possible that Misuari would now return from exile with Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary Abdel-Salam Tureid, expected here with other representatives of the Islamic Conference to witness the referendum.

Marcos and Gaddafi reached a compromise agreement last month after direct talks with the MNLF broke down in Libya.

The agreement required a declaration of autonomy for 13 south western provinces on Mindanao, Basilan, Tawi, Sulu and Palawan Islands, where most of the country's two to four million Moslems live.

## Terrorists sought in West German chief prosecutor's assassination

BONN (UPI). — Interior Minister Werner Maihofer said yesterday police are looking for 30 terrorists who might be able to shed light on the murder of Siegfried Buback, West Germany's chief prosecutor.

"Some are living abroad and others are underground in Germany," he said in an interview with the "Bild" newspaper. "Others, with the aid of forged identity papers, are carrying on a normal life."

Maihofer appealed to West Germans to inform police of anything that might help solve the murder of Buback, who was hit by nine sub-machinegun bullets as he was being driven to his office in Karlsruhe on Thursday.

Maihofer said West German terrorist groups have close ties with almost all foreign terrorist groups, but especially with Palestinian terrorists.

## Owen to visit Egypt, Syria

LONDON. — Britain's Foreign Secretary, David Owen, will pay official visits to Egypt and Syria this month for talks with their leaders on the Arab-Israeli dispute and other major developments, the Foreign Office announced yesterday.

Owen, who became Foreign Secretary in late February, will visit Egypt from April 24 to 26 and Syria from April 26 to 27. "During these visits Dr. Owen will take the opportunity to have discussions with Egyptian and Syrian leaders at a time when there are moves towards a resumption of negotiations for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute," the Foreign Office spokesman said.

The spokesman said Owen also expects to visit Israel early this summer after the Knesset elections in May, but that no date has been set.

This will be Owen's first visit to the Middle East since he took over as Foreign Secretary. He is currently on a "familiarization" swing through southern Africa. (Reuter, UPI)

## Hussein to build mosque to display Mohammed's letter

AMMAN (Reuter). — A letter written by the Prophet Mohammed to a seventh-century Byzantine leader, handed down to Jordan's King Hussein by his grandfather, has been declared genuine by experts in London, the king announced.

The letter, written in the prophet's own hand on gasselle hide, called on the Emperor Heraclius to embrace Islam.

The king said on television Monday night that it had been examined by the department of oriental manuscripts at the British Library in London and declared genuine.

The letter will be placed at the Hashemiyah Palace, near Amman, until a special mosque is built where the faithful will be able to see it for themselves.

King Hussein's family is descended from the prophet.

## Jordan crown prince on visit to Syria

AMMAN (UPI). — Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan arrived yesterday for a three-day official visit to Syria at the invitation of Syrian Prime Minister Abdul-Rahman Khleifawi, the government announced.

He was received at Damascus Airport by Khleifawi, Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam, Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas and other officials. He will meet with President Hafez Assad, the announcement said.

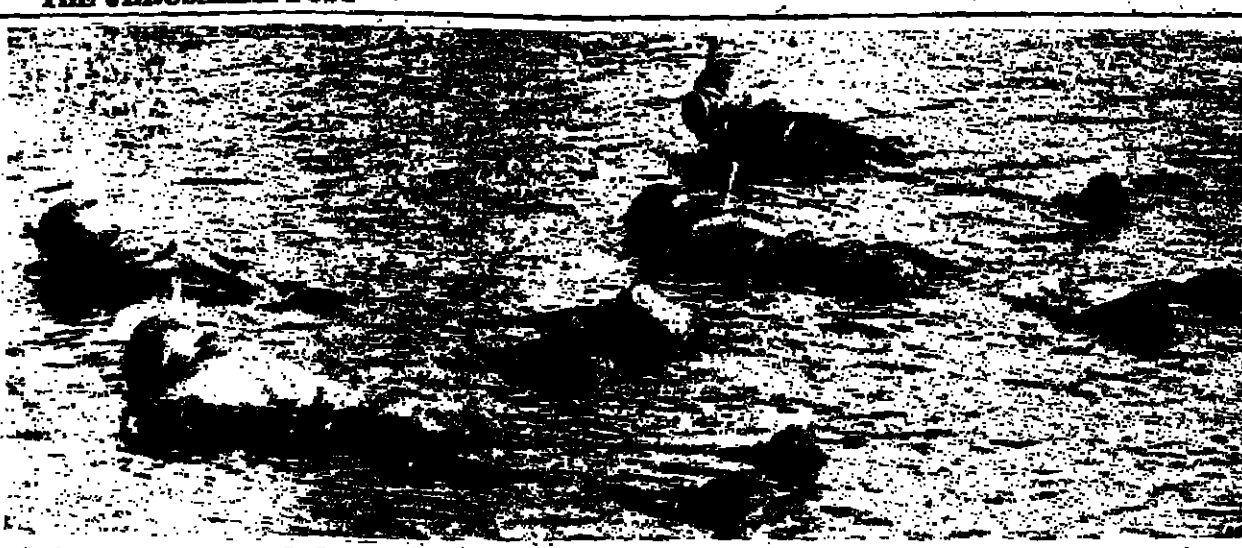
## Egypt's spring holiday

CAIRO (UPI). — Three teenagers drowned in the Nile and about 200 persons suffered food poisoning during Monday's celebration of the Sham el-Nessim (Sniff the Breeze) spring festival, "Al-Ahram" said yesterday.

The festival, the most widely observed national holiday in this country, dates back to the Pharaohs. "Al-Ahram" said 65 persons were injured in car accidents and street and garden brawls, few of them seriously.

At Ismailiya, the paper said, groups of young men lived up to the custom of burning effigies of British politicians and military commanders of the era when Britain occupied Egypt. This time they added the effigy of Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

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Police frogmen search the shallow waters of the Serpentine Lake in London's Hyde Park for the gun used in Sunday's assassination of a former Yemeni prime minister and two others. (UPI telephoto)

## Rhodesia peace prospects dim as rhetoric flares

CAPE TOWN. — Prospects of a peaceful settlement in war-torn Rhodesia dimmed yesterday as white Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith declared that, if black nationalists want war, "that is what they will get."

Smith, interviewed in Cape Town on the eve of his meeting with British Foreign Secretary David Owen, reacted sharply to a statement by nationalist leader Robert Mugabe that the Rhodesian crisis would be solved in "protracted, bitter and bloody battle."

Meanwhile, in Salisbury yesterday, the military command said guerrillas have abducted 150 black civilians and attacked a Rhodesian train laden with goods.

The train came under small-arms fire on Monday night and a crew member was killed. In the southwestern war zone, the communiqué said, "terrorists abducted approximately 150 African civilians who were escorted at gunpoint across the border into Botswana."

More than 1,000 black Rhodesians have been taken to Botswana, then transferred to Zambia for training with guerrillas of the Patriotic Front led by Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

In Cape Town, Smith took a tough line against the African presidents of southern Africa's so-called front-line states — Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana — and accused them of hindering attempts to find a solution. "They seem to be pulling along with the Russian line of thinking," said Smith. "This can only hinder the solution."

Diplomatic sources in Cape Town said yesterday that the odds are stacked heavily against the British foreign secretary achieving a breakthrough on his Rhodesia peace

mission.

The sources said that although Dr. Owen received a measure of encouragement on Monday from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, he also got apparent rebuffs from both ends of the Rhodesian political spectrum.

Mugabe, referring to the 34-year-old Owen's "youthful character" and his need to "acquire a bit of diplomacy," said only a protracted and bloody war would solve the Rhodesian problem. Smith said he did not expect much to result from his talks with Owen here today.

Yesterday Owen had talks with Mozambique President Samora Machel.

Owen will have separate meetings with South African Prime Minister John Vorster and Smith today, but diplomatic sources were not ruling out the possibility of three-way talks if all sides agreed they might be fruitful.

South African Government sources said Vorster would almost certainly back the white Rhodesian regime's call for a national referendum among Rhodesia's 20-to-one black majority to produce a leader and end the squabbling that has marked black politics for several years.

Political sources in Salisbury — both black and white — say that despite claims by Mugabe and Nkomo's Patriotic Front to have majority support in Rhodesia, a referendum would produce victory for the moderate Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Such a victory would ease Smith's passage in persuading his violently anti-Communist white followers to accept a black majority government. (AP, UPI, Reuter)

## Bury her in her Ferrari

LOS ANGELES (AP). — A woman's wish to be buried "next to my husband in my late nightgown... in my Ferrari," with the seat slanted comfortably, has been upheld by a Los Angeles Superior Court commissioner, who found her request "unusual but not illegal."

But the directors of the funeral home in San Antonio, Texas, where Sandra West's body has been embalmed and temporarily entombed, say they won't bury her unless legal disputes over her burial instructions are dropped.

Mrs. West, who died here March 10 at age 37, wrote the burial instructions in her handwritten will in 1972. She was the wife of millionaire oilman El West Jr., who is buried in San Antonio.

She stipulated in the will that the bulk of her \$2.5m. estate was to go to her brother-in-law, Sol West III, if he carried out her burial instructions. If he didn't, he was to inherit only \$10,000.

Chewing-gum magnate Philip Wrigley dies

CHICAGO (AP). — Philip K. Wrigley, chewing-gum magnate and owner of the Chicago Cubs baseball team, died yesterday at the age of 82.

Wrigley died of a gastrointestinal haemorrhage at an Elkhorn, Wisconsin hospital, a spokesman for the William Wrigley Jr. Co. said.

Philip Knight Wrigley was born on December 5, 1894, in Chicago. His father had come to Chicago from the East in 1891 and had headed a soap and baking soda enterprise before going into what would become the biggest gum business in the world.

## London's Arab areas combed for assassin

LONDON. — Scotland Yard has ordered detectives with special knowledge of Arab affairs to infiltrate Arab-populated districts of London in search of the killer who shot a former Yemeni prime minister in a London street, police sources said yesterday.

The assassin escaped after shooting Abdullah al-Hajari, his wife and a Yemeni diplomat outside a London hotel on Sunday morning. The bodies of the three victims were flown on Monday night to Sana, the capital of North Yemen.

The Yard issued to all police forces in Britain a photo-composite of the killer's face, constructed from witnesses' statements. The Yard said the gunman is of Middle Eastern appearance and in his mid-thirties. He has a long face, sideburns and a moustache.

Statements were taken from persons who were outside the Royal Lancaster Hotel at the time of the shootings. The hotel doorman, Brendan Conway, told a reporter he heard shots and went to help a man he thought had been wounded.

But the man clutching his stomach was not in pain — he was putting away his gun before vanishing into the crowd, Conway said.

Several Yemeni policemen flew to help the Yard track down the killer and assess his motives.

Hajari accumulated political and personal enemies during his premiership from December 1974 until February 1976, a period in which thousands of people were arrested and some executed as

versives.

After shooting his victims as he sat in a car, the gunman is believed to have escaped through Hyde Park in central London. Police frogmen worked their way round the edge of the park's Serpentine boating lake, where the park had been closed and a watch was being maintained on ports and airports. (AP, Reuter)

French screenwriter Prevost dies at 77

CHERBOURG, France (AP). — Jacques Prevost, one of France's greatest poets and screenwriter who wrote the words of the classic popular song "Autumn Leaves" died at his home near here on Monday at the age of 77.

Prevost was as famous for his screenplays as his popular songs. His association with the director Marcel Carné produced such classics as "Quai des Brumes" (1939) and "Les Enfants Paradis" (1945-46).

# THE ECONOMY

## How to Save Israel in Spite of Herself?

asks George Ball, former U.S. Undersecretary of State, in an article in "Foreign Affairs," in which he discusses the state of the Israeli economy. Mr. Ball notes that Israel's state budget is intolerably large. In 1976, American aid amounted to about \$700 for every man, woman and child in Israel. The U.S.A. cannot continue to subsidize a country that does not try to save itself.

The reply of the Labour Alignment, contained in their advertisement of April 1, 1977: "Anyone who is not sick and tired of the constant lamentations of the Opposition on the collapse of the economy — should say so. And anyone who, by chance, has found the concrete plan of the Opposition to solve the problems — should announce the fact."

The Opposition's reply:

The Likud has a detailed economic programme, designed to rehabilitate Israel's economy. The programme is contained in the Likud's platform, which is printed on fifteen pages. The Alignment and every Israeli citizen knows where to find a copy of our platform: at every branch of the Likud in Israel and at Likud headquarters (ring Tel. 03-283873, and we will send you a copy).

The main points of the programme:

- ★ The Likud will act to halt inflation by reducing the deficits in the government budgets. It will cut down the number of superfluous personnel, and reduce unnecessary public expenditure, while carrying out an ordered redirection of workers to more productive employment.
- ★ The Likud will encourage exports and reduce imports by operating a rate of exchange system that will express the value of the Israeli pound.
- ★ The Likud will introduce changes in the tax structure, so that only two taxes are applied: progressive income tax and a uniform rate of valued added tax, levied on expenditure.
- ★ The Likud will calm labour relations by the application of a policy based on agreements between workers and employers, and will link wages levels to output. The interlinking of the various branches of the economy will be cancelled, and appropriate remuneration will be ensured for knowledge, job done, expertise, initiative, output, effort and responsibility.

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# THE LIKUD



# Glossing over the Holocaust

GEORGE WIGODER

of the most urgent challenges facing education today is the teaching of the Holocaust. Little more than a generation after the war, there is strong evidence that the memory is fading and that the Holocaust has receded into a distant catalogue of horrors. In the U.S. its impact has diminished to the more immediate experience of Vietnam and the two, really cannot be compared, a fact often spoken of in the breath.

ish educators in Israel, the and elsewhere are grappling with the problem of how to teach the Holocaust. One survey is called "Glossing over the Holocaust" by Diane K. Roskies (Publications, New York) and raises relevant questions and observations. It has been suggested that there has been a deterioration in textbooks. A comparison of a 1960 edition with the 1970 edition shows that the "Jews were wiped out" has become "the Jews died"; and the "initiative of the German people" is changed to "the Germans were responsible". It is not unusual to find "impudence" to keep the memory of the Holocaust alive with the belief in the perpetration of the Holocaust. Most history texts do not mention anti-Jewish violence under Hitler. Where it does, it is bland, to avoid the vocabulary of horror (such as "genocide", "sterilization", "talk of numbers of victims in "thousands"). A survey shows that Jewish schools teach the Holocaust as part of conventional history rather than as a separate subject. The goal for its study is always given as "making do not happen again." The Holocaust is taught as a tragedy of comparative minor importance (food deprivation, lack of shelter, etc.) rather than as a tragedy of the killing took.



Rounding up of Jews in Holland.

place outside Germany — with local collaboration. Moreover, the focus concerning the victims is on the Jews of Germany and Western Europe (in some instances the German Jews are blamed for being so "assimilated" as to bring Nazism on themselves — with an appropriate moral for American Jews). Heroes are sought for Holocaust stories — with acts of resistance and stories about Righteous Gentiles receiving a stress which Mr. Roskies (and others) finds unfortunate inasmuch as it distorts the true proportions and dimensions. The survey, by the way, shows that Orthodox day schools in particular neglect the study of the Holocaust while schools of Reform congregations have the highest ratio for teaching the subject. Attempts are often made in schools to simulate situations and to organize commemorations. Among the gimmicks quoted were a "pogrom" staged by the older children against the younger ones (in a summer camp) while in a Montreal school the older class became "the British" blockading the younger students, who wanted to get home at the end of the day, and sending them to "Cyprus". The recently published "Second

Jewish Catalogue" has a chapter on teaching the Holocaust to children and quotes other examples. One teacher crowded her class into a small cloakroom and made them sit there for an hour, while at a summer camp a counsellor woke up the children, did not allow them to eat or go to the bathroom but took them outside and fenced them in for a couple of hours "to get the feeling". Bea Stadler, author of this chapter, notes that she does not like these gimmicks and believes that they backfire in the long run from the educational viewpoint. Diane Roskies discerns various approaches to teaching the Holocaust — including the encyclopaedic, factual approach; an approach adopted by Orthodox educators who stress the working of God in history and the efficacy of Jewish law during that period; and Zionist teachers who explain the Holocaust as the result of a situation in which Jews are out of place in the Diaspora, often describing the Holocaust as a preamble to the establishment of the State of Israel. Investigation into teaching shows a general discomfort with any teaching dealing with death; an uneasiness about the supposed passivity of the European Jews; a fear of harm-

ing the student psychologically; and a belief that the topic is not relevant to the contemporary anti-historical mood of the students. Relevance is debated incessantly among educators: the goal of teaching is often described as the message of Destruction rather than the facts of Destruction — the Holocaust is seen as a means to raise Jewish consciousness. Few curricula deal with the essential nature of anti-Semitism and even the "Catalogue" only tells the teacher "You can begin before 1933 if you have time." Ms. Roskies is critical of neglecting the perspective of anti-Semitism. She is also critical of the stress on physical resistance (so familiar here in Israel) which sometimes brings in more mindless flag-waving than fact. Ms. Roskies also asks "How can we teach about the organization of Jewish communities under the Nazis when the children know virtually nothing about East European Jewry?" The interest in the Holocaust has not been paralleled by an equal interest in the heritage of the Jews who died. There is not one full curriculum on Jewish life in Eastern Europe in modern times — and this deserves as much attention as the Holocaust.

## Sample of life

A DOCTOR'S NOTE-BOOK / Dr. David Samson

A READER's letter takes me to task for writing in this column about conditions that invariably turn out to be simple and straightforward. They run as uneventful course and end with the patient's complete recovery without any nasty after-effects, even if such conditions have an initially serious look to them. Thus the ominous pain in the chest is really only a bad attack of indigestion; a facial paralysis is not a stroke, but a temporary complaint which can be expected to right itself spontaneously; and so on. My critic goes on to ask sceptically whether these conditions really reflect the morbidity which the family doctor sees in his day-to-day work? Although it might not be attractive, why don't I write — the reader asks — about less simple and benign subjects, so as to represent more accurately the true morbidity I deal with, and so as not to give a false impression about the significance of symptoms and the true prevalence of serious illness? Fortunately I keep accurate records of my work, and therefore I am able to refute my reader's understandable — but as it turns out — groundless, "morbid" suspicions that I paint too rosy a picture. Each of my patients pays me a visit on the average about five to six times a year. The figure is greater for the very young and the elderly and lower for adolescents and young and middle-aged adults. Last year I recorded just over 80 hospitalizations for every 1,000 patients in my practice. In other words, there were more than 100 office or home consultations for each admission to hospital. By this simple calculation and by a more detailed analysis of the reasons for visits, it's easy to see that they will invariably be for a simple cause, usually self-limiting in nature and such as can be treated entirely without the need for

referral elsewhere. Thus the subject matter of this column is a fair representation of the sort of complaints brought to me, despite my critic's comments. More elegant studies than my own in this field have brought to light other information on what people do when they experience "symptoms" which to them indicate ill health. Less than half of these symptoms, it seems, are even brought to the attention of a doctor and are either ignored or self-treated by the sufferer or by a non-medical agency. About 90 per cent of those which are taken to the family doctor are treated by him entirely (as my own experience indicates), and only a small minority require the involvement of other medical agencies, including the hospital, for investigation and treatment. This is not to say, of course, that family doctors never see any acute or serious illnesses. Last year for example there were four heart attacks and eight cases of acute appendicitis or other emergency abdominal operations among my own patients, and two new cases of cancer came to light. But viewed against the background of the overall picture, such events are thankfully relatively uncommon. The obvious conclusion to be drawn from all this is that the vast majority of symptoms presented to

me will have a simple explanation and have no ominous implications. For a very small minority, this will not be so. On the other hand, the symptoms of patients attending hospital out-patient clinics or admitted to hospital will usually be more significant, but even at that, many will prove to be unimportant from the point of view of indicating serious disease. Training of medical students in Israel is almost exclusively hospital-oriented. (The curriculum of the new medical course at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev is community oriented.) This inevitably provides such students with a very biased picture of the distribution and severity of morbidity as it truly occurs in the population, since they will not be exposed to the 90 per cent or so of symptoms never seen inside hospital. This is part of the reason why most of the graduates of our medical schools prefer to remain within the familiar walls of the hospital after completing their undergraduate studies, rather than venture into what is for them the unfamiliar and uncharted sea of health and illness as it actually occurs in the community. The beginning of March saw the establishment of the Israel Association of Family Doctors within the Israel Medical Association. All its founder members are specialists in the field and view the development and expansion of the specialty in Israel as their prime responsibility. Undoubtedly, they will see as one of their first tasks the necessity of pressing for a substantial increase in the amount of community exposure in medical school curricula, as has already occurred in most other Western countries within the past ten years. Meantime, I will continue to write about medicine as it does happen in practice — mine.

## Shared vision of Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THERE WAS a feeling that history had come almost full circle at Mishkenot Sha'ananim in Jerusalem the other afternoon. The occasion itself was not much out of the ordinary: a meeting of the Jerusalem branch of the Israel Association of University Women to publicize its scholarship funds. But the guest-speaker chose as her topic a subject close to her heart and vivid in her imagination: "Jerusalem and the Montefiore". Harriet Sebag-Montefiore, a New York-born, Bryn Mawr and Hunter College-trained psychiatric social worker, has not only married into the aristocratic Anglo-Jewish family but has fallen in love with the long-dead Judith, "wife and beloved companion" of the venerable Sir Moses Montefiore. Judith and Moses visited Jerusalem seven times in their 50 years of married life and Judith's

diaries (Harriet Sebag-Montefiore has the original leather-bound volumes) are full of colourful vignettes of their arduous journeys and the Holy City as they found it. The first time was in 1827. From their tented encampment on the Mount of Olives (where she slept with pistols at her side), Judith looked down on the Old City and wrote that "no city in the world can bear comparison with Jerusalem." On their second visit, in 1839, Lady Montefiore was allowed to light four candles in the Sephardi synagogue and even to place the *rimmon* on the Sefer Torah (quite an honour in those days for a woman and an Ashkenazi one at that). Their last visit was in 1858, travelling as always in the famous coach. It was during that stay that the residential quarter of Yemin Moshe was begun and the windmill built. Later, Sir Moses was to say that Palestine must belong to the Jews and that Jerusalem was destined to

be a Jewish centre. Judith died in 1862 and is buried in the English seaside resort of Ramsgate, where Sir Moses erected a monument fashioned after Rachel's Tomb over her grave. "The little good I have accomplished," Sir Moses said "was due to my wife." Lady Montefiore never lived in Yemin Moshe. But the girl-child born there in 1974 has been named Judith after her. Says Harriet Sebag-Montefiore: "Think and thank" is the Montefiore motto. I think of the 22-year-old soldier called Kirshenbaum who was the last defender of Yemin Moshe in the 1948 fighting and who died at his post. And I thank him for the gift he gave me — of everlasting life for my own Jewishness. (Tickets for the May 1 performance of the "Philippe Genty puppet troupe" in aid of the scholarship funds of the Israel Association of University Women are obtainable by phoning 02-559711.)

## Good squeeze

BRIDGE / George E. Levinew

not happen very often that gives high credit to. When at the Festival I in Hoffman of England. In his hand, he described in which his opponent, made a successful

East won the first trick with the ace and led his singleton diamond. West won and returned a diamond which East trumped. Declarer then ruffed a heart and played three rounds of spades. He then won two diamond tricks and ruffed a heart leaving this position:

North: ♠ 10, ♣ 10, ♠ 10, ♣ 10  
South: ♠ 10, ♣ 10, ♠ 10, ♣ 10

On the play of the last spade West was finished. If he discarded the heart king, dummy's queen would be established. If he discarded the heart seven, dummy would discard the heart queen and two club tricks would be made. And so Hoffman, as a sportsman, praised an opponent who played well and made a pretty squeeze.

TEST YOUR MATCH PLAY BY H.W. Kelsey, Faber and Faber, 3 Queen Square, London, W1T, 196 pp., £4.50. H.W. Kelsey, who is one of the most prolific bridge writers and analysts, presents 64 challenging deals. These hands serve as excellent training for experts in preparation for high-level bridge tournaments. They also serve as very good demonstrations for bridge students, enabling them to sharpen their thinking. All but two of the deals are either in game or slam contracts. One-half of the deals are presented as problems for declarer, and the other half as problems for a defender. Kelsey also uses a gimmick of scoring the deals as though you were playing a 64-board match in a team-of-four contest. He indicates your score on the hand if you succeed or fail, and a likely score at the replay table. The following deal (No. 59) is illustrative:

North: ♠ 10, ♣ 10, ♠ 10, ♣ 10  
South: ♠ 10, ♣ 10, ♠ 10, ♣ 10

As South you are declarer in a six-diamond contract. The lead is the heart queen, which you win with the ace. You cash the ace and king of diamonds with both opponents following suit. Now here is Kelsey's analysis: "The only chance for making the slam is to try to discard dummy's losing heart on the fourth round of spades and subsequently to ruff your heart in dummy. A 3-3 spade break will be of no use to you, for you cannot afford to have an opponent ruff the fourth spade. If you are to succeed you need to find one defender with four spades and the outstanding trump. "If West has the remaining trump you can succeed only if he has four small spades and East has the doubleton jack and ten. If East has the trump, you have a choice of plays. You can either play him for both honor cards by taking a deep finesse, or you can play for West to have doubleton honour. This is just a matter of probabilities. Of the fifteen doubletons West may hold, only six contain no honour card. The odds are therefore three-to-two in favour of leading the nine of spades to your king, returning the three to the ace, hoping for an honour card to appear from West, and finessing the eight on the third round."

## Receipes from the Midwest

FROM MY JERUSALEM KITCHEN / Sybil Zimmerman

THESE recipes come from my family and friends in Kansas City (where things are still up to date, especially in the culinary line).

**BLINTZ SOUFFLE**  
3-4 servings  
1 package frozen blintzes  
1/4 cup butter or margarine  
2 eggs  
1/2 cup sour cream  
1/2 cup sugar  
1/2 t. salt  
1/2 t. vanilla  
1 1/2 t. orange juice  
1. Defrost blintzes. Melt butter or margarine in casserole. Place blintzes in casserole. Set aside.  
2. Combine eggs, sugar, salt, vanilla and orange juice and blend well. Pour over blintzes. Bake in 350°F (177°C) oven 35-40 minutes until the top is slightly brown.

**KOREAN SALAD**  
1/4 kilo bite-size pieces raw spinach  
2 cups bean sprouts  
1 cup thinly sliced kohlrabi  
3 coarsely grated hard-boiled eggs  
1/4 cup almonds or sliced peanuts  
Dressing  
2 1/2 T. Sugar  
1/4 cup vegetable oil  
2 1/2 T. catsup  
1/4 cup vinegar  
1/2 minced onion, medium-size  
1/2 t. salt  
1. Combine spinach, bean sprouts, kohlrabi, eggs and nuts in salad bowl.  
2. Combine sugar, vegetable oil, catsup, vinegar, minced onion and salt in bowl or jar and blend well. Pour over salad just before serving.

**SPINACH SOUFFLE**  
4 servings  
Approx. 300 grams frozen chopped spinach  
3 T. chopped onion  
1/2 cup milk  
3 eggs  
pepper to taste  
1 T. butter or margarine  
1 T. flour  
1/4 cup Parmesan cheese  
1 t. salt  
1. Sauté onion in margarine in saucepan. Blend in flour. Add milk. Cook until thick. Add cheese and blend. Remove from heat and cool.  
2. Beat egg yolks, then stir into cream sauce. Add spinach, salt and pepper.  
3. Beat egg whites until stiff. Fold into spinach mixture and sauce. Pour into a high greased casserole. Set in a pan of water. Bake in 350°F (177°C) oven 60 minutes. Serve immediately.

**HOT FRUIT COMPOTE**  
Depending on number of servings, use any type of canned fruit that you like — pineapple, peaches, plums, apricots or pears. Or stew your own fresh fruit combining at least 3 or 4 different kinds. Place in an oven-proof casserole, add 1/4 cup brown sugar and 1/4 cup red wine. Bake in oven at low temperature for 40 minutes. When ready to serve, place on lighted candle holder for keeping dishes warm.

## Will peace be sacrificed at the expense of a dollar account?

This is the real question that should concern us, beyond personal aspects.

Even before Rabin's resignation, the Alignment fell victim to Moshe Dayan who, in his own words, is running for Knesset to ensure a majority against territorial concessions. Now without Rabin, the trap is even more threatening. If you are one of those sane people who realize there is no possibility for peace without territorial compromise — you should do your best to strengthen those in the Knesset with a sane and moderate approach.

And you won't find them in the Likud, of course. Not in the opportunist DMC either. In the Alignment, you have to rely on a combination of circumstances, and Dayan may be the one calling the tune.

You can find them in the Independent Liberals. Only by voting for the Independent Liberals will you be sure you have done everything possible to strengthen the prospects of peace and discourage war.

The dollar account case has been settled politically and will be settled in court. You have to settle the question of peace and war.

## Plain words. Credible people Independent Liberals



**ZOA HOUSE** Tel Aviv  
**Iriyat Tel Aviv-Yafo** Cultural Department  
**16th National Exhibition of Amateur Painters and Sculptors—1977**  
Under the kind patronage of Mrs. Ziva Lahat, wife of the Mayor of Tel Aviv-Yafo will be held at ZOA House, May 15-25, 1977. Two entries can be submitted by each artist from April 10 till May 1, 5 to 8 p.m. at ZOA House, 1 Rehov Daniel Frisch, Tel Aviv. Registration fee: IL 75.— Further details: Tel. 259341

## HITACHDUT OLEI BRITANNIA

British Settlers Association

## 5th Anniversary Conference

Guest of Honour, opening session: Mr. SHIMON PERES, M.K., Minister of Defence In the presence of His Excellency the British Ambassador Mr. JOHN MASON followed by light entertainment by British immigrants Saturday night, April 16, at 8 p.m. at Beit Millman, 32 Rehov Tagore, Ramat Aviv. Working session: Sunday, April 17, 8.30 a.m. — 6.00 p.m. Bnei Brith House, 10 Rehov Kaplan, Tel Aviv.

## GEOGRAPHICAL TOURS LTD.

20 Rehov Shalom Aleichem, Tel Aviv, Tel. 280025 announces registration for: Yugoslavia — departure 11.7.77 for 25 days. East Africa — departure 3.8.77 for 25 days. Turkey — departure 5.8.77 for 25 days. Greece, the Greek Islands and Crete — departure 7.9.77 for 28 days. Leaving September, for approximately 28 days. Tour to the Himalayas — departure September, for 35 days. Details and registration at our office. With the assistance of Ophir Tours

## Film fortnight

Jerusalem Post Reporter TEL AVIV. — A fortnight of artistic and experimental films is to be held at the Cultural Institute of the French Embassy here. Beginning April 16, 14 films will be shown. Two producers, Jean Eustache and Claude Faraldo, are to spend a week here presenting their entries and answering questions from the public. Robert Thomas, the French cultural attaché, told a press reception last week. "Most of the films have no commercial aim, but some of them have proved a box office success," Mr. Thomas said. The films were made between 1973 and 1977. The Institute is to sponsor a videotape festival in June. A senior officer of the French cinematographic industry is also expected to arrive here this summer to try and find Israeli films of merit for an Israeli Film Week in Paris. Some of the films which Tel Aviv will see will also be presented in Haifa and Jerusalem.











WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1977 • VOL. XLVII, No. 18967

## Room at the top

IT IS ALMOST self-evident that it is in the interest of the Labour Party — and hence of the Alignment — to arrange, if at all possible, for a prompt and smooth transfer of the power of premiership from Yitzhak Rabin to Shimon Peres. Moreover, this would appear to be one instance in which Labour's welfare fully coincides with the national interest.

How to do this has become enmeshed in a legal thicket. The Attorney-General Aharon Barak holds that the Premier is barred by law from resigning his post in a caretaker government — just as the ILL Ministers were prevented, in an interpretation of the law by the Supreme Court, from quitting their places in the cabinet three months ago.

Even if he were to take a leave of absence until a new government is formed, Mr. Rabin would still be held legally responsible for the conduct of his office. A caretaker government, the Court pointed out last January, is like Jericho under siege — "stratally shut up."

But plainly this was not the intention of the Knesset when it enacted the Transition Law, which gave rise to the present intolerable situation. The situation cannot be merely wished away; yet it can and should be properly corrected.

One way apparently would be for Mr. Rabin to accept what appears to be a loophole in the Transition Law — namely giving a liberal construction to the wording of the law which says the Prime Minister could stop serving if "he is temporarily unable to fulfill his duties."

This Mr. Rabin has apparently declined to do. Another way would be to amend the law.

Justice Minister Haim Zuckerman agrees that this must, indeed, be done, but not just yet. The issue is, in his words, "sensitive and complicated," and there is not enough time to consider it soberly in the heat of an election campaign. He will therefore set up a committee of wise and experienced men to examine the law and to suggest suitable amendments — to the next Knesset.

This is rather puzzling, coming as it does from Mr. Rabin's chief legal counsel. It might be true if a wholesale revision of existing legislation were on the agenda. But what is, in fact, called for is a specific answer to an immediate practical problem. Such an answer could be devised in a matter of days.

The only conceivable impediment might have been the refusal of the Opposition to go along. But the Likud itself — for whatever partisan reason — was first in asking for an emergency session of the Knesset on the issue. The session is to be held next Tuesday.

Does the Premier propose to reject the Likud's helping hand, and turn down its offer of cooperation? That is one of several disturbing questions pointed up by the course of action chosen by Mr. Rabin on Monday.

He has now agreed to separate his case from that of his wife, so that she alone will face prosecution, while he — with the Attorney-General's somewhat reluctant consent — will only have to pay a fine for an infraction of foreign currency regulations. Had he agreed to such an arrangement last week, he would — judging by his own words at the time — not have deemed it necessary to give up the party's leadership in the coming elections.

Has Mr. Rabin now decided that this situation should be rectified, and that, since his offense was "trivial," he should remain strategically located at Labour's top, not only in the Knesset but also in the Cabinet, in order to be able to challenge Mr. Peres in due course?

These are serious questions not simply for the Labour Party and its prospects of restoring internal unity, but also for the nation as a whole.

## Still no explanation

TWO WEEKS have passed since the bloody events at the Arab villages of Baka el Gharbiya and Jatt. Yesterday, finally, the Police Minister made a statement, included in the Cabinet communiqué, about the events after two ministers raised the issue.

Without prejudging any future investigation into the matter, it may be stated as a fact that scores of villagers were hurt at the time by border policemen and that no policemen were reported as having suffered any bodily damage. True, the action against the villagers was not unprovoked. But the ferocity of the police attack, and the nature of the police units involved, clearly call for an explanation.

The provocation consisted in the closing of the road running through Baka by high-school students run wild on the occasion of the anniversary of Land Day, March 30. Their demonstration was the only major exception to the relative quiet which prevailed in the Arab villages in Galilee and the Little Triangle. Attempts by local leaders to reason with the students proved of no avail, and at that point the border police stepped in.

The unit posted in Baka was the special unit to fight terrorism. This is a crack formation which includes many policemen from among Israel's non-Jewish minorities, and its existence enables us all to sleep more soundly and securely in our beds.

But what was such a unit doing in an Israeli village, even if some disturbance was expected there? This unit, rightly, has never been — and hopefully never will be — used to put down demonstrations by religious zealots, nor riots on a football field, nor to break into a strike-ridden port. Why then unleash them, with the backing of a helicopter and numerous armoured personnel carriers, against Israeli school-children and their parents, no matter how outrageous their behaviour?

There was also an element of sheer political obtuseness in carrying out such a punitive action in these two villages. Baka especially is a quiet, far from radical, village, whose young Mayor, Jallal Abu Toameh, is one of the few Arab members of the Labour Party's Central Committee.

The tragic events at Baka and Jatt seem to indicate that Israel's political leadership has lost its grip on the conduct of affairs in the country's Arab sector.

Since the resignation of the Arab Affairs Advisor, Mr. Shmuel Toledano, there have been signs of an abdication of political responsibility on the part of his office. Mr. Rabin's proposal for an Arab-Jewish Advisory Council has proved to be devoid of all meaning.

Yet there is a struggle now going on for the souls and loyalties of Israel's Arab citizens. Unfortunately, the events at Baka and Jatt, and the long official silence concerning them, are not calculated to provide moral support for those many Arabs who have long opted for a good and secure life as true Israeli citizens.

WHETHER OR NOT the Labour Party and the Likud succeed in pushing the electoral reform bill through its first reading before the May elections, it seems certain that the proportional representation system, which has been in operation in Israel for 25 years, will be abolished early in the next Knesset.

Now that Herut has abandoned its long-standing opposition, the bill commands the support of almost three-quarters of the legislature, and whatever votes the Democratic Movement for Change may collect at the expense of the two major parties, no major change in this situation seems likely as a result of the polls.

THE LARGE measure of agreement on electoral reform is the result of a struggle carried on by David Ben-Gurion from the beginning of Israel's parliamentary life, but the history of the present initiative goes back to February 1968, when the newly reunited Israel Labour Party set up a committee, headed by former Justice Minister Dov Joseph, to consider the problem.

In its report, issued in June 1969, the committee recommended a compromise between the existing system of proportional representation and the single-member constituency system — as in Britain and the U.S. — which had been advocated by Ben-Gurion from the beginning and by Mapai since 1948. The committee recommended that 30 members be elected in 30 three-member constituencies, and the rest by country-wide proportional representation.

Largely owing to the persistent efforts of Gad Ya'acobi, then Deputy Minister of Transport, a bill embodying the committee's proposals, submitted on behalf of the Labour Party, passed its preliminary reading, with the support of the Liberal and several smaller parties, on July 12, 1973.

By mid-March 1973, the committee stage was completed in preparation for first reading, but the Liberals had in the meantime succumbed to pressure by their Herut partners and suspended their support for the bill, so that further progress was not possible during the lifetime of the seventh Knesset.

Immediately after the 1973 elections the initiative was resumed, and on April 4, 1974, a bill on the same lines again received a preliminary reading, and was referred to the Constitution, Law and Justice Committee for detailed consideration.

Progress in committee was painfully slow, partly owing to the delaying tactics of the chairman, Dr. Zerah Warhaftig of the National Religious Party, which opposes the reform proposals, and partly because Labour and the Liberals disagreed over the particulars to be included in the bill.

As fighting was still in progress and no one even knew where Israel's boundaries would run, it was clearly impossible to divide up the country into constituencies. If elections were to be held speedily, there was no realistic alternative to the proportional representation system, with voting for party lists and the entire territory under Israeli control as a single constituency.

For this reason the committee recommended this method as a temporary, one-time expedient, and it was expected that the Constituent Assembly (later renamed the First Knesset) would enact a more satisfactory permanent system.

The holding of elections at all in such circumstances was a remarkable achievement, but the results were lamentable. Twenty-two lists were submitted, and twelve succeeded in returning one or more members. There was only one large party, Mapai, with 46 seats; three more had 14 to 19 each; the other eight ranged from one to seven. All the parties except Mapai therefore had a vested interest in the preservation of the existing system.

Thus the foundation was laid for the wretched system of coalition government, in which small groups and factions dictate policy as the price of their support, and minorities become the jealous protectors of the parties by whose nominees they are headed.

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Israel's system of strictly proportional representation will in all likelihood be abolished in the next Knesset. MISHA LOUVISH traces the history of efforts for electoral reform from the State's first days.

## The making of electoral reform

The log-jam was broken only a few weeks ago, when agreement was reached between the two parties and Herut climbed onto the bandwagon. It now seems clear that the old system is doomed and that a new era will open in Israel's parliamentary annals.

IN VIEW of some prevalent misconceptions, it is worth reviewing in some detail the various stages of the prolonged effort to reform the electoral system.

The story begins in July 1948 — during the second truce in the War of Independence, less than two months after the establishment of Israel, when it was decided to hold elections to a Constituent Assembly as soon as possible.

A Cabinet committee, consisting of David Ben-Gurion, Interior Minister Yitzhak Gruenbaum and Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen, and a committee of the Provisional Council of State, headed by David Bar-Rav-Hai of Mapai, were set up to prepare an election law. Ben-Gurion, in the Cabinet, and Arie Altman, of the Revisionists, among others, advocated the single-member constituency system, but as Ben-Gurion admitted later, it was impracticable under the circumstances.

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The initiative for such a periodical was taken by three residents of Kfar Kama, near Mt. Tabor. One of them, Shoukan Yohai, is known as the Circassian Eliezer Ben Yehuda because of his stubborn struggle to make his community use its native language exclusively.

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without the support of 61 Knesset members (i.e., not merely a majority of those present and voting) at each stage of the legislative process. No other feature of the law had been regarded as so sacrosanct that it must be protected in this way.

Mapai and the General Zionists made another attempt to break the barrier against reform erected by the smaller parties. They proposed that the question of electoral reform should be submitted to a plebiscite. But on December 8, 1958, their proposals were defeated by 55 to 45 and 59 to 41, respectively.

In the Fourth Knesset (elected in 1961), Mapai was stronger, but the General Zionists had lost seats, so that there was still no majority for reform. Then came the Lavon affair and in 1961 Mapai declined strength again, while the General Zionists merged with the Progressives, who were faithful to the old system, to form the Liberal Party.

After Ben-Gurion's resignation, Levi Eshkol concentrated on the establishment of the Alignment with Abba Eban. As the price of alliance, Eshkol agreed to postpone the question of electoral reform. Mapai's approval of the agreement was one of the reasons for Ben-Gurion's secession and the establishment of Rafi, which adopted the reform as a major plank in its platform.

It was not until the return of Eshkol to the role of Prime Minister of the united Israeli Labour Party (Ahdut) in January 1963 that further progress was made.

Nine years later, the Joseph Committee's proposals have become basic for the present bill, which provides for 16 five-member constituencies, with 40 members elected by nationwide lists. Labour has agreed, in order to ensure Likud support, to increase the number of members of the Knesset from 120 to 124, thus ensuring an absolute majority without having a majority in the popular vote.

NEVERTHELESS, the bill also ensures the major objectives of reform for which Labour has been fighting (with an interval of 12 years during the Eshkol — Ben-Gurion struggle) for almost a quarter of a century. Within the member constituencies, there is a considerable degree of direct contact between the elector and representative.

Every citizen will be able to approach one of the five members of his constituency if he has grievances or finds himself in difficulties with the bureaucracy.

Parties will have to put forward candidates who can win the support of the voters.

Above all, the reform will encourage the formation of splinter groups which, under the present system, can hope to scrape together enough votes up and down the list to return one or two members, and encourage the consolidation of large groupings which will come to a basis for strong and stable government.

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